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FIVE CENTS A COPY

UNITED SHIP CONTROL IS HOOVER VIEW

Favors Presidential Naming of Emergency Fleet Head With Full Authority

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE CALLED ULTIMATE AIM

Advisory Board Advocated at Conference of United States Chamber of Commerce

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—End of the present system of divided responsibility under the Shipping Board's control of Government ship operations, in the opinion of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is the most pressing need for progress in the nation's merchant marine development.

The secretary presented his views on the question in a recent letter to Wallace H. White Jr. (R.), Maine, chairman of the House Committee on Marine and Fisheries, which he made public in an address to the shipping conference convened here by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Referring to the board's refusal to follow the views of President Coolidge by vesting operating authority in the president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Mr. Hoover declared its present personnel had "denied responsibility to the President, the one responsibility which every administrative officer of the Government should acknowledge under the spirit of the Constitution."

Favors Private Ownership

Mr. Hoover proposed that in the exercise of such authority the Fleet Corporation head should be assisted by an advisory board composed of Cabinet officers and the chairman of the Shipping Board.

Government support of shipping should be maintained, he said, but attempt should be made to enlist regional and community aid in meeting deficits, with the ultimate aim of getting private ownership to assume the burden.

"To our view," he said, "it is vital that we provide a form of administration of the Government fleet that will reduce losses on those routes which the Government must operate pending trade growth, and to provide methods which will facilitate these lines being disposed of to private enterprise.

Executive In Full Control

"The Shipping Board was originally conceived largely for regulation of discriminations and other bad practices in ocean traffic. It was established upon a bi-patrisan and later a regional basis. It was afterward loaded with the most gigantic administrative tasks in the Government. The necessarily divided attitude of the best board on earth has always resulted in failure in executive work."

Rich in Minerals

Harbin circles make no attempt to disguise the hostility between Japan and Russia for economic control of Manchuria. Mr. Ivanov says Manchuria will always have to buy manufactured articles abroad, and hopes America will compete with Japan for the market.

The Chinese Civil Administrator in the Chinese eastern zone said that Manchuria "needs American capital for development, and the expert advice of American engineers. Nearly all the foreign capital which has been invested in China has gone to the Yangtze Valley, while the rich part of China—Manchuria—has been neglected. We have mineral resources as rich as any in Asia, and we have a stable government that can keep order. I hope America some day will see an opportunity for investment here."

"Therefore, our view has been that: The whole fleet and other property should be transferred to the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the president thereof should be appointed by the President of the United States, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and should be solely responsible to the President.

"We believe that for certain major questions of policy an advisory board to the Emergency Fleet Corporation is desirable, and this board should represent and co-ordinate the great

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Army Earns Money by Cleaning Plants

By the Associated Press
Washington, Nov. 16

THE army made more than \$500,000 during the last fiscal year in operation of laundry and dry cleaning plants for officers and enlisted men. Maj.-Gen. William H. Hart, army quartermaster-general, in his annual report said laundry service was furnished enlisted men at \$1.75 per month, and that 65,110,000 pieces of laundry were handled. The net earnings for the year both from laundry and cleaning establishments amounted to \$534,684.

RUSSIA AGAINST EXPLOITATION OF OIL IN SAKHALIN

Soviet Government Also Opposes Leaving Japan in Control of New Railway

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Nov. 16—The Russo-Japanese agreement is a flimsy expedient which Russia will abrogate when desirable, while Russia will not co-operate with Japan in developing the oil resources of northern Sakhalin. Mr. Ivanov, general manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, told T. Harbin correspondent of the *Japan Advertiser*.

This influential Soviet official said Japan had suggested that Russia build a railway from Nikolskayev to Karakorum in order to transport oil from Sakhalin, "but Russia has no intention of exploiting the petroleum resources of Sakhalin. We can get a cheaper and better grade of oil from the Caucasus, and we certainly are not going to build a railway to help Japan to get its oil from a concession, which is purely a military weapon. We might be interested in building a railway if American troops were crossing the Bering Sea to invade Japan," thereby developing Vladivostok.

mentioning railways, Mr. Ivanov said that Russia would never permit the completion of the Tsan-an-Tsia-shan line, which has been virtually built for the Chinese by South Manchuria, Japanese capital.

It is a direct blow at the Chinese Eastern and it would be a violation of all treaties if Japan were allowed to retain control. For the moment Russia is not contemplating new railways in Manchuria, but intends to concentrate its energies on the new line through southern Siberia."

Railway More Opposed

Mr. Ivanov advises Japan to abandon its Sakhalin oil dream, saying it can never be developed profitably and is usable only in war time when other supplies are unobtainable.

Russia would be content with a payment of a 50 per cent royalty, but Mr. Ivanov believes Japan already has given up hope of obtaining oil in Sakhalin. He said that Russia hoped to stimulate trade with Japan, thereby developing Vladivostok.

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UTAH DINOSAUR BAS-RELIEFS FOR NOVEL MUSEUM

State Proposes National Park of Several Hundred Acres, Inclosing Fossil Area

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The state of Utah, in co-operation with the Federal Government, eventually will have an unincorporated national monument under a project being fostered through the State's delegation in Congress by Dr. Earl Douglas, geologist and anthropologist.

It is proposed to make Utah's famous natural quarries, in the eastern section of the State, a national park of several hundred acres. The immediate area of the fossil formations already has been designated a national monument.

Dr. Douglas, for many years in the employ of the Carnegie Institute obtaining dinosaur exhibits, proposes a Utah natural museum somewhat along the lines of the Stone Mountain Memorial in Georgia. Instead, however, of carving the figures in the stone, it is intended to chisel out, in bas-relief, the remains of the prehistoric animals on the sides of the canyon.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

American Seamen Welcome All Kinds of Good Reading

Merchant Marine Library Association Calling for Books to Meet Urgent Need

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 16—An intensified campaign for books for the thousands of men who "go down to the sea in ships" is being made here this week by the American Merchant Marine Library Association, which has headquarters at No. 82 Beaver Street, Manhattan.

Carl W. Shattuck, director of the association, in an interview, stressed what he declared was an urgent need for literature for the men chiefly of the United States Coast Guard Patrol and the life saving stations. He described the recreation of these men at sea as—"eight hours of leisure daily, sitting on deck with a changeless horizon of sea and sky and the ship eat for a port-hole, the sounds of somebody's banjo pour out, notes of thin joy."

This, he said, is the life of thousands of men for periods varying from two weeks to eight months. The hours are long because there are seldom enough books to go around. For the last three years, sympathetic readers have been aware of this, have gone to their own high and dry book shelves, found volumes they wanted to share and spare, and have placed them at the disposal of the men going out to sea. Every year has shown added libraries for the men of the merchant marine. But every year has brought more and more men to sea, and more books on board ship, from messboys to captains. The association has learned of seamen on forgotten vessels, men in isolated life saving stations who write longingly for "reading matter of any sort."

Reading is more than recreation for many of the men. It is the equivalent of night school for those who

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

BOOM FORECAST FOR LUMBERING IN MODOC COUNTY

Timber Sale Approved in California Area Contingent on Local Manufacture

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11 (Staff Correspondence)—Modoc, sparsely settled county in northeastern California, will have a new pay roll for lumbermen as the result of approval by the California district of the United States Forest Service of the sale of 194,000,000 board feet of Government timber.

This timber is in the Fandango, unit of the Warner Mountains, Modoc National Forest, 30 miles north of Alturas. It comprises 74 per cent yellow pine and a sprinkling of white fir and incense cedar. The forest service values this stumpage at not less than \$3.50 per 1,000 feet for pine and 50 cents per 1,000 for fir and cedar.

The Government will require that the purchaser manufacture this timber at a mill in Modoc County. Adequate provision is to be made for the protection of the seed trees and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

LADY ASTOR CONDEMNS USE OF SUBMARINES; BORAH INDORSES MOVE

Proposal Made for Tour of World to Arouse Women on Subject

VESSEL IS STYLED POTENTIAL PIRATE

English Government Supported Abolition at the Washington Armament Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 16—The response here to the appeal of Leroy L. McKinnon, Lloyd's chairman, for the total abolition of submarines shows that this proposal commands British official as well as popular support.

Viscount Astor of Farnham, one of

British Government's representa-

tives at the Washington conference,

says in the press here that the sub-

marine should be "abolished alto-

gether and outlawed as a potential

pirate."

Lord Lee also thinks the "goodwill

agreement" could bring this about at

the next limitation of armaments

conference.

Viscount Astor at Plymouth on

Saturday expressed the widespread

feeling in asking, "Would it not be

possible for the women of the world

to say 'There will be no more sub-

marines, no more gas during

peace?'" She added: "I would be

quite willing to go round the world

to try and rouse the women on this

question."

Objections Were Raised

In this connection, it is recalled here that the British Government supported submarine abolition at the Washington conference, and it only failed of acceptance owing to the objection of France and Italy, which regarded the submarine as a weapon of offense against battleships.

The answer is given to this, however, that in the Great War, submarines did little against battleships, their only successful use being the illegal use of commerce-destroying, which may still go on since the draft treaty forbidding submarine warfare on merchant vessels has not been ratified.

The other side to submarine M-1 has strengthened the movement for abolition of this class of vessel, though the view is held in British naval circles that this should not be taken to account, since all dangers on service have to be faced.

Lord Mayor's Views

SIR W. M. PRYKE, Lord Mayor of London, has the following to say:

"The contention that an end should be put to this terror to peace gains added force when it comes from the chairman of a great organization like Lloyd's, and it seems to me that any fear there may be as to the danger of weakening our defensive resources is overcome by the suggestion that the matter should come before some such assembly as the Washington Conference. It is too much to expect that we should jeopardize our safety in any way by impulsively coming to a decision ourselves to ban this dangerous type of vessel, but there can be no possible harm in a serious discussion between the naval authorities of the world."

Lieut.-Commander J. M. Kenworthy of the Royal Navy says:

"This perfectly feasible proposal was first put forward by the British admiralty at the Paris Peace Conference, but in view of the opposition from a certain continental power, was not pressed very hard."

American and Japanese Support

"It next came before the Washington Conference of 1921, and was supported by the Americans and the Japanese; again opposition of a certain continental power prevented an agreement. Surely in view of what has happened since the Washington conference, it would be easier to obtain support from all nations for this long-overdue agreement."

"But the agreement was not ratified by the Japanese, and it is hardly to be accused of perfidy in this matter as that merchant vessels must not be attacked unless they refuse to submit to visit and search after warning and the crew and passengers have been first placed in safety."

The conference also agreed in this

treaty that any person in the service of

of any power who should violate any of these rules shall be deemed as having violated the laws of war, and liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy."

LESSON IS SEEN IN DRY AMERICA

English Recorder Believes Europe Will Have to Give Up Liquor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—What progress is being accomplished in the United States constitutes a lesson which Europe, and especially the British Isles, might well study assiduously, is the opinion of George Blaiklock, justice of the peace and recorder of Grantham, England. Mr. Blaiklock, justice of the peace and of the London Temperance Hospital, of which he is honorary secretary to the Board of Management.

Mr. Blaiklock said he was surprised to see the excellent effect that prohibition had brought to a city the size of New York. From what he had heard abroad regarding the breaking of prohibition law here and other large American cities, he had expected to be confronted by intoxicated people in every street and avenue, but in the short time he had been here he had observed but one man under the influence of liquor.

"With the saloon done away with," he said, "New York looks like an exceptionally clean town compared with London, where the public houses are open every day in the week, including Sunday. There one sees the saloon crowded with men and women of the working classes, drinking from morning until night, while the children wait in the streets for their parents to come out."

Mr. Blaiklock said that all Europe was watching the progress of prohibition in the United States with unusual interest. Many well-known Englishmen were looking forward hopefully that England would sooner or later follow America's footsteps.

"While I do not expect to see prohibition come to England in my time, I firmly believe it will eventually be forced upon us," he continued. "By that I mean with America becoming so efficient in a commercial way—and this comes from no other cause than the doing away with liquor—England, in order to compete with America, will have to adopt prohibition."

Mr. Blaiklock declared that when some of America's best known business men had found that prohibition had helped the laboring man, he felt certain prohibition had come to stay.

"About five years ago, when he was six, he was playing in a shack at Humarock, his home, with some sticks. He threw one against a window. It was dynamite. The shack was blown to bits about him. When George picked himself up from the ruins the day had gone, and night had closed about him.

"There are lots of things I like to do," he said. "My sly old ways are great. I can make baskets already, and I like it. But I guess most I would like to do what my father does. Fishing and pulling lobster pots."

"But could you do that?" "Why not?" said George. "I could buy lots of lobster pots with \$1,000."

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"It was in this night of his that George was sitting last summer during his vacation at home, beside the ocean. He had grown accustomed to the darkness, and his other senses, touch, hearing, and smell were acute.

For four years he had been at the Perkins Institution, and there had learned many things. His summers, spent at home with his father, were passed on the beach or in the fishing smack. This day, as he listened to the ocean another voice struck his ear, a cry of fear, a call for help. Not hesitating an instant he jumped into his own little skiff.

Mrs. Ruth B. Burgess of Brockton, swimming, had got beyond her depth, and was sinking when, guided by her cries, George reached her side and pulled her into the boat, then guided anew by cheers of those who had gathered on the shore, got safely to land.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 160 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass., under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, 1 p. m. Tuesday, Nov. 17, night of Boston Social Union, Ford Hall, 6.

Lecture by Rabbi Harry Levi, Women's City Club of Boston, Steinert Hall, 7:15.

Dinner of Reciprocity Club of Boston, Hotel Biltmore, 6.

Public service of New England Chapter of the American Guild of Organists, King's Chapel, 8.

Meeting of national committee of Boston, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Theaters

Castle Square—"Abe's Irish Rose," 8:15.

Colonial—"Stealing Stones," 8.

"The Rocking Chair," 8:15.

Hollie—"The School for Scandal," 8.

Keith's—"Vaudeville," 2.

Lyman—"Marge Kennedy," 8:15.

Reverie—"The Student Prince," 8:15.

Wilbur—"George Arliss in 'Old English,'" 8:15.

Photoplay

Tremont Temple—"Lightnin'," 2:15.

15: Fenway—"The Road to Yesterday."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Reception by L. T. Johnson to meet institute's executive and administrative departments, Walker Hall, 4 to 6.

Meeting of Women Organ Players' Club, First Church, Exeter at Newbury Street, 10:30.

Conference of district presidents of state Federation of Women's Clubs, F. W. Chapman's Corner, Dorchester, 2:30.

Dramatic reading, "The Inn Album," at Hotel Vendome, 2.

Address by A. C. M. Arroy Jr., advertising manager, Boston Advertising Company, 15 Beacon Street, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

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(From the Boston Herald)

UNITED CONTROL IN SHIP POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

government departments, for they are very largely involved in merchant marine questions. Such an advisory board should comprise the Secretary of the Treasury, War, Navy and Commerce, the Postmaster-General, the president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and chairman of the Shipping Board.

Field of Advisory Board

"This advisory board should be called upon for approval or recommendation in the following major questions:

"Inauguration of new routes or abandonment of those being operated and the sale of ships or routes.

"In order to facilitate operation and disposal, authority should be given to the President upon approval of the advisory board to form subsidiary corporations for special lines and to offer stock in them to private operators or communities.

"We consider that the administration of the construction loan funds should be transferred to the Treasury and loans made under the authority of the President upon recommendation of the advisory board.

"As many questions concerning the construction or disposal of trade routes have a vital regional interest and regional interest and views must be maintained, we suggest that regional committees should be established of important and experienced men in those regions which committees should sit with the advisory board in the consideration of such regional questions."

FREE LECTURE TONIGHT IN THE MOTHER CHURCH

John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on "Christian Science: The Solution of the World's Problems," tonight at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in the church edifice, Falmouth, N. W. and St. Paul Streets.

It is a bit steep to ask an 11-year-old boy what he thinks he will turn to for a livelihood when he grows up, the more so when that little chap has lost his eyesight, but—

"There are lots of things I like to do," he said. "My sly old ways are great. I can make baskets already, and I like it. But I guess most I would like to do what my father does. Fishing and pulling lobster pots."

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High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:31 p. m.; Tuesday, 11:48 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:38 p. m.

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

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Atlantic City ... 44 Los Angeles ... 55

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ITALIAN LIRA HOLDS ITS OWN

Debt Settlement With America Looked to Help Agreement With British

By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 16.—The same unanimity of views which appeared in the Italian journals when the first announcement was made that a debt agreement with the United States had been reached is found today in the whole of the Italian press. Only financial experts refrain from comments; but this seems to be due to the fact that the text of the agreement has not yet reached their hands.

One point which is found in all comments is that Italy could not have obtained from America more generous terms, since the arguments of a moderate character which Italy would gladly have had for demanding a cancellation had been entirely abandoned. The opinions of several former finance ministers on the settlement are published by the *Giornale d'Italia*, all approving it and describing it as very satisfactory.

The Fascist Idea Nazionale writes that the agreement shows that America appreciated rightly Italy's true capacity for payment, adding that Italy, having satisfactorily readjusted its finances, is in a position to meet its obligations. The settlement with America facilitates an agreement with Great Britain. Two factors on which Italy relies in order not to feel too much the burden imposed by the yearly payment of war debts are a rise in the value of the lira which, it is believed, will soon follow, together with the indemnities coming to Italy under the Dawes plan. The Idea concludes by saying that the settlement constitutes a great political success for the Fascist Government.

The *Giornale d'Italia* says that the Italians were greatly relieved when they learned that the first annuities were small. Italy will benefit by the settlement for many reasons, one being the influx of American capital to Italy and the danger which was feared when the negotiations opened that the payments to America would lead to the collapse of the Ira having been eliminated, for what practically amounts to a moratorium for the first five years has been obtained.

ALFALFA CROPS ARE ENCOURAGING

Connecticut Valley Campaign to Be Continued

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16 (Special)—The Hampden County Improvement League's experiment in encouraging the raising of alfalfa in acre and two-acre lots on an introductory scale has brought forth such good results that the campaign will be continued next year in a broader way.

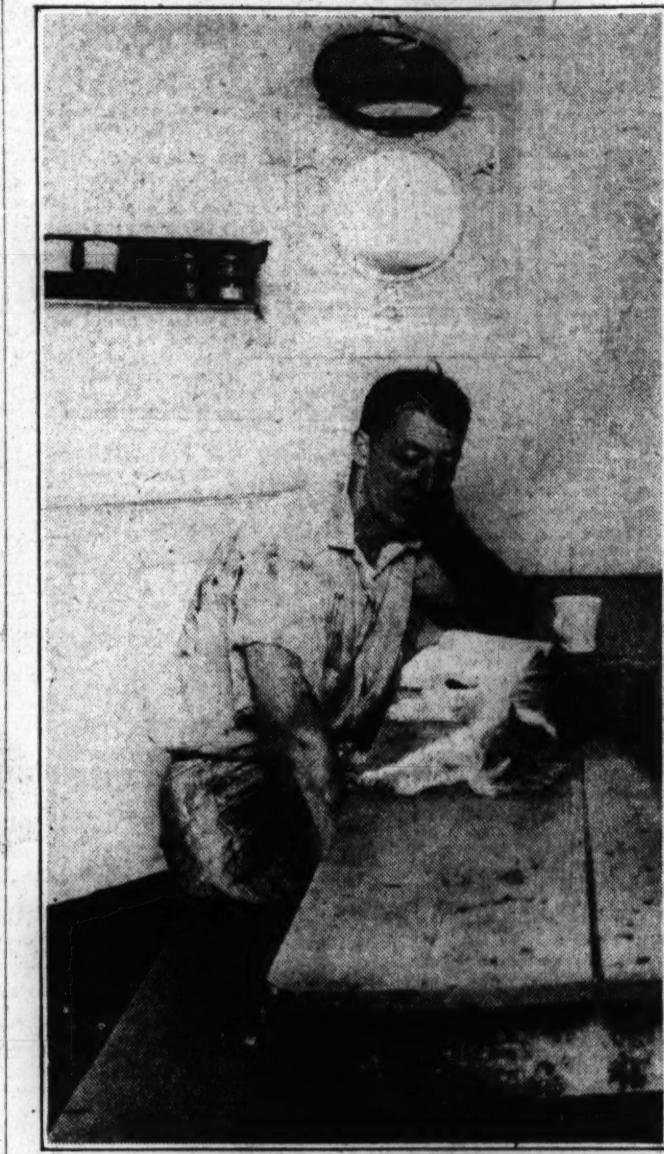
Of some 12 or 14 that undertook to work trial plots under the specifications laid down by the county agent, at least 10 have the promise of permanent success to sustain them. The others owe their failures or halfway successes to the omission of some of the essential requirements.

An odd feature of the league's campaign is that in going about visiting plots the agent stumbled upon a 50-acre alfalfa field in Holyoke, of

which league representatives were entirely ignorant. The owner got into alfalfa without consulting the experts and after seven seasons is still growing it with the crop with entire success. He has at this time a big barn filled with alfalfa for feeding his herd of pure-bred Jersey cattle.

Another is a Springfield man who specializes in pigs, has been producing alfalfa for 20 years in putting on its alfalfa drive here in the Connecticut Valley. The league's staff has applied the lessons learned in the western corn belt, where the same doubts were experienced at an earlier period. It is believed that the introduction will prove of great value in the revival of rural prosperity.

A Stoker Finds Two Friends



A Book and the Ship's Cat Bring Comfort to the Man of the Sea.

AMERICAN SEAMEN WELCOME ALL KINDS OF GOOD READING

(Continued from Page 1)

have had no educational opportunities. Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, vice-chairman of the New York Book Drive Committee, said: For that reason books teaching English to foreigners, others on simple grammar and mathematics, serve an important purpose. At the other end are a considerable number of college men, some of whom joined the marines or the navy during the war and have never given up seafaring.

Breaks Day's Monotony

Always there is the most profound appreciation from the men who have been on ships where an American Merchant Marine has not been placed. Mrs. Bacon added: One of them who found himself on a ship that was not equipped with one of the libraries wrote that his shipmates and he were constantly on the search "to dig up something to read." He added that "time is monotonous at sea when one cannot be reading or reading."

Such calls for books are filled frequently from other stations besides the office in New York. The ships may stop for supplies and resupplies of books at Seattle, San Francisco, Sault Ste. Marie, New Orleans, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The association has established dispatch offices in all of these cities.

At least 150 book units, or libraries consisting of 75 books each, will be sought in this year's campaign.

Hollywood, Fla. (Special)—Contract for the construction of two jetties in the harbor of the city of Hollywood, proposed \$15,000,000 harbor, has been let by the Hollywood Harbor and Development Company, it is announced by Frank C. Dickey, chief engineer of Hollywood, and who with Gen. George W. Goethals, is supervising the building of the harbor.

Seattle (Special)—According to advice received from Nome, Alaska, the mildest weather that has ever prevailed at this time of year in the northern city is being experienced. Instead of being welcome, the natives are hoping that the winter freeze-up will occur soon. This is for the reason that thousands of sacks of fish, which are usually frozen at this time of year by the natives for a winter food supply may spoil unless there is a drop in temperature soon. The temperature has been ranging from 50 to 55 degrees above zero.

New York (A)—A war veteran who has always wanted to study for the ministry is now in a seminary at the behest of the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stiles, Philip Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis of Los Angeles, has given up a good position with the Standard Oil Company for the vocation he regards as sacred.

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Seattle (Special)—Twenty-nine final decrees of injunction against John R. McCull, Comptroller-General, in the navy case have been signed by Walter J. McCull, Chief Justice of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. The court has deducted 50 per cent a month from officers' pay, to make up for alleged erroneous allowance. A total of 318 cases had been filed against the Comptroller-General, involving approximately \$190,000. Notice of appeal in each case has been given by Mr. McCull.

Seattle, Va. (Special)—That the proposed Shenandoah National Park area may be rich in minerals is the opinion of many in this section. The association with the geography of the Blue Ridge. Years ago an extensive copper mine was operated near here, whose ore assayed a high per cent of copper.

Seattle (A)—Vagrant children in Russia number more than 300,000, the Commissioner of Education has found. He characterized it as a situation menacing the welfare of the country, and accordingly has organized a new system of factory schools for these children. The factory schools intend to teach the waifs various trades in addition to their general education.

New York (Special)—Plans for a nationwide study of public utilities are being made by the American Engineering Council, of which James Hartness, formerly of Worcester, Mass., is president. Questions confronting the engineers involve where federal regulation should end and municipal regulation begin; what should be the policy of rate regulation; what are the proper power systems; whether methods of regulation should be written into state constitutions; theories of valuation; theories of rate making, and the standards of service required by federal and state commissions.

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ITALY DISCUSSES PREMIER'S BILL

Act Regulating Powers of Prime Minister to Be Presented to Chamber

By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 16.—The same unanimity of views which appeared in the Italian journals when the first announcement was made that a debt agreement with the United States had been reached is found today in the whole of the Italian press. Only financial experts refrain from comments; but this seems to be due to the fact that the text of the agreement has not yet reached their hands.

Another is a Springfield man who specializes in pigs, has been producing alfalfa for 20 years in putting on its alfalfa drive here in the Connecticut Valley. The league's staff has applied the lessons learned in the western corn belt, where the same doubts were experienced at an earlier period. It is believed that the introduction will prove of great value in the revival of rural prosperity.

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W. C. T. U. TOLD ENFORCEMENT OF LAW RESTS ON CITIZENRY

Public Opinion Will Rule, Says Federal Prohibition Attorney—Tells of Individual Agent Plan—Squarely Up to Individual, He Says

By MARJORIE SHULER

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 16.—A "humanizing" picture of federal prohibition enforcement was given by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, responsible for prohibition enforcement today before the annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"The enforcement of any law depends upon the opinion of the citizenry," said Mr. Andrews. He deprecated undue interest in personal effort and welcomed criticism of results obtained by officials, saying:

"It is in order that the public be justified in thus criticizing them and in closely following their work for the purpose of this criticism that I have decentralized the organization and put the full responsibility for enforcement in the hands equally upon the shoulders of the officers appointed to the leadership in that district, and that I may hold him responsible I have given him all my authority and a perfectly free hand in the selection of every one of his subordinates. In other words, he has been given a task to accomplish with power to select his tools and freedom to devise his methods and then told that his tenure of office and his qualifications for leadership will be determined solely by his accomplishments for law enforcement in his district.

"So many cities have questioned the wisdom of this form of organization, yet anyone who has ever analyzed the elements of successful leadership in an undertaking must know that this is the only way in which real accomplishment is possible. Each of these administrators now is a team captain, personally responsible for the initial selection of each member of his team, responsible for the continuance in service of each member, responsible for the discipline, faithfulness, loyalty and spirit de corps of his organization.

"If he has those qualities of leadership which I believed him to have when I appointed him to this high office he will rapidly bring into existence such an esprit de corps on the part of every man in his organization as will make the terrible example of bribery, corruption and disloyalty of the past an impossibility in the future."

Notice Picture Censorship

The plan of approving good motion pictures and ignoring bad ones benefits nobody but the industry, asserted Miss Maude Aldrich of Indiana, director of the motion pictures department, who made a strong plea for censorship today at the annual convention. Miss Aldrich said:

"The motion picture industry has a plan of co-operation for them. They wish us to approve and advertise the good pictures and say nothing of the bad ones. This would indeed be a most excellent co-operation in their interest, for if we will advertise the good pictures they will attract the bad ones, and they will get away the easiest possible gate receipts from bad ones."

Clearly, a program of co-operation is neither in the interest of American boys and girls, nor in the interest of more wholesome pictures. We must disapprove and discourage attendance at theaters where objectionable pictures are shown. If this can be done in an organized way without giving publicity to the bad picture it will help. I believe a large number of women working on this plan could improve the pictures in many of our smaller towns and cities.

A More Effective Method

"However we have a few states and many large cities which have a more effective way of dealing with the problem. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas, Maryland, Virginia and Florida have motion picture censorship, and Connecticut has a new license law providing regulation. This year in these states let us start a new plan of co-operation. People have been co-operating with the industry which is absolutely responsible for every bad picture and for every film from bad books in existence today."

"The results considering the effort made and the time expended have been almost negligible, and now let us co-operate with the unpopular and much maligned motion picture cen-

all of these were used, and this is most unlikely, it would mean 30,000,000 pints of liquor, which is about 7,500,000 gallons."

"There is great need for concerted education against patent medicines of an alcoholic sort. The Department of Commerce reports that in the census of manufacturers in 1923 the output of patent medicines, compounds, and druggists' preparations, including perfumery and cosmetics, was \$425,000,000. Of this \$262,403 was for medicines containing narcotics."

"The adoption of rules by the prohibition unit, requiring sufficient medication to render medicinal wines unfit for beverage use, resulted in the withdrawal of more than 2,000,000 gallons of wine less in 1923 than in 1921. But this rule does not seem to be very effectual in some ways as beef, iron and wine drunks are still in evidence. A beef, iron and wine drunk who was arrested when driving a car was discharged by the judge because he had been suppressed.

Field Secretary Reports

Fifteen thousand miles of travel in the United States this year is the record of Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Iowa, superintendent of citizenship and field secretary for citizenship work. Wisconsin, Idaho and California won flags for interesting the greatest percentage of their members in the work of姑娘ing in citizenship. Mrs. Smith gave "honorable mention" to a number of states.

From her "legislative watch tower" at the Washington headquarters of the organization Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost reported the federal legislative gains of the year with a summary of the work of the organization in its support of educational and welfare legislation in addition to prohibition.

Thirty-eight states have peace de-

partments, according to Mrs. Lella A. Dillard of Georgia, who reported peace oratorical contests, peace essay contests in schools, public meetings and peace programs in the local unions.

The pledges of nearly 200,000 young people to the patriotic role of all citizens were presented yesterday afternoon as the result of a "campaign of young people for young people" and last evening the convention heard the appeal of Miss Mary J. Campbell of India for peace.

Judge Allen on World Court

Judge Florence Allen, of the Ohio Supreme Court, spoke for peace and the World Court.

"The World Court," she said, "as recommended by President Harding and sponsored by President Coolidge, has had the support of the Democrats in the Senate. It pushed at any time it did not when it was drawn up. Yet at no time since President Coolidge came out in its support and when the Senate heard it, has the idea been forced to an issue."

"This measure is not in force because the American people have failed to let the Government see that it is our supreme interest; that we are anxious to adopt some step toward everlasting peace. When we do get into the World Court, Americans should realize that it is only a partial step toward peace. When we do get into the World Court, Americans will not be the basis fundamental to it to attain and keep peace, but it is a move in the direction for the outlawry of war for which every American strives."

"America should declare to the world that she will not use arms for war unless physically attacked; that she will resort to war for the settlement of international controversy. This action will not abolish the right of self-defense, which must be recognized among nations as well as among individuals, but it will abolish the right to make aggressive war."

Clearly, a program of co-operation is neither in the interest of American boys and girls, nor in the interest of more wholesome pictures. We must disapprove and discourage attendance at theaters where objectionable pictures are shown. If this can be done in an organized way without giving publicity to the bad picture it will help. I believe a large number of women working on this plan could improve the pictures in many of our smaller towns and cities.

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BRITISH STYLE CARRYING SLAVES AN ACT OF PIRACY

Draft Protocol on Slavery to Come Up for Reconsideration
at Seventh Assembly of League of Nations
Next September

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The protocol on slavery which was sprung on a surprised Geneva by the British delegation to the recent Assembly of the League of Nations has now been molded and beaten in the furnace of various committees and subcommittees into an imposing looking convention which, after circulation among the various powers, is to come up for reconsideration—and it is hoped, signature—at the Seventh Assembly of the League.

The British draft protocol was framed in the shape of a resolution by the League Assembly, and it accepted in its original form would have gone immediately to the various countries concerned for ratification. Now that the protocol has become a convention there is, thus, a delay of at least 12 months before any fresh steps can be taken to end the slave traffic. Against this, however, must be put the fact that the British draft, short though it was, contained proposals which had aroused such serious opposition when brought forward a few months earlier in the League of Nations Temporary Slavery Commission that they had very little chance of anything like general acceptance.

Act of Piracy

The British protocol laid down categorically that "the act of conveying slaves on the high seas shall be deemed an act of piracy." This would have meant that any vessel suspected of carrying slaves could have been chased and searched by the vessels of one signatory power, even inside the territorial waters of another signatory. All that the convention does in this connection is to recognize the value of separate agreements between the powers concerned confirming that warships in certain zones in which they may consider the existence of traffic in slaves to be a possibility, special rights enabling them to prevent and suppress the said traffic on vessels flying the flag of any of the powers which are parties to such agreements.

Great Britain and the United States agreed to class slave traders as pirates no less than 101 years ago, but the classification has not been generally accepted. The right of search on the high seas has always been a very delicate subject, and difficulties over this question prevented several powers from ratifying the Brussels Act of 1890, which has hitherto been the Magna Charta of those engaged in the fight against the slave trade.

Agreement Proposed

When the subject was discussed by the League's Temporary Slavery Commission last July, it was decided to recommend the various European powers concerned, and Egypt, to conclude an agreement "permitting ships . . . to pursue and to take possession, even in territorial waters, of vessels suspected of carrying slaves."

This recommendation was confined to the Red Sea and neighboring waters for a term which apparently was intended to include the Persian Gulf. The British protocol, on the other hand, made no mention of any locality, so that the right of capture would have extended throughout the world, if the British draft had been accepted as it stands.

At present the right of search is limited, under the Brussels Act, to vessels of less than 500 tons burden found in the northern part of the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and the Red Sea, where any such vessel may be stopped for the purpose of verifying its papers—a process which is held to include mustering the crew and passengers. If the papers are found in order, nothing more can be legally done unless the vessel is navigating under the flag of a power which has concluded a special convention providing for further action.

Powers of Officer

But if the officer responsible for detaining the vessel is convinced that "an act of slave trade has been committed on board during the passage, or that irrefutable proofs exist . . . to justify a charge of fraudulent use of the flag, or fraud, or of participation in the slave trade, he shall take the detained vessel to the nearest port of his zone where there is a competent authority of the power whose flag has been used." Some powers, notably Great Britain, France and Italy, made special arrangements to have competent authorities in suitable places.

At present the fight against the slave trade in these areas is waged entirely by certain naval units of Great Britain, France, and Italy. It has been stated that to make sure no slaver succeeds in crossing the Red Sea, leaving aside more distant waters, all the ships of the three fleets would have to be concentrated there in order to establish an uninterrupted cordon of warships.

The practice at present is to use small vessels which can pursue the slave ships inshore. Italy has even adopted the practice of equipping active sailing ships as warships and fitting them with an auxiliary engine so that their speed shall be greater

to pursue the traffickers across the frontier in order to rescue the captives.

Practically speaking, however, there are only six states concerned in this aspect of the problem, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Egypt, and Abyssinia, and it would be possible to deal with this matter by means of separate agreements on the lines contemplated for warships in the League Convention. The cooperation of Egypt is especially necessary in this connection, as the slaves on their way to the Red Sea are frequently taken across Egyptian territory, the inhabited portion of which, the Nile valley, is only a few miles across, with enormous tracts of almost pathless desert on each side.

Mecca a Slave Mart

Arabia, and more especially Mecca, is the chief mart for slaves. The annual pilgrimage in which tens of thousands of Moslems engage each year, provides the buyers and incidentally also affords an opportunity, apart from the regular traffic across the Red Sea, of bringing the slaves to market.

Until it was discovered what was afoot, benevolent-looking gentlemen and others would leave their homes in China, the Straits Settlements, the Dutch East Indies, the Sudan, with large retinues described as servants, children, and wives, and would return with a following which had become strangely depleted. The authorities have scotched this practice by a careful system of passports, but they have by no means killed it. It is too easy to assert that the sold slaves have died and so difficult to disprove the assertion.

The Turks abolished the status of slavery in the Ottoman Empire (which then included Arabia) in 1908, but the law was never strictly enforced, and when the Hejaz became independent as a result of the Great War, King Hussein insisted that slavery was legal under the Koran. Formerly, the many slaves in Arabia who wanted their freedom had been in the habit of taking refuge at the British and French consulates at Jiddah and were then set free by the local Turkish authorities on the application of the consuls. King Hussein, however, resisted the right of sanctuary and the slaves were too terrorized to appeal to the consuls.

King Hussein Consulted

In August last year, Great Britain, France, Italy, and the Netherlands made joint representations to King Hussein on the subject. In the end a compromise was arranged by which the number of slaves who could take refuge at the consulates was limited to a given number for each steamer. About 40 slaves were freed and sent away under British auspices during the past summer and four by the Italian Consul. No figures are available for the other consulates. It is hoped that when the present struggle in the Hejaz between the Hashimite family and Sultan Ibn Saud of Nejd has come to an end, a more satisfactory arrangement will be reached.

The Temporary Slavery Commission of the League, in its last report to the Council, recommended the establishment of a central depot on the western coast of the Red Sea for the collection and repatriation of freed slaves, but there is no mention of any such depot either in the British protocol or in the League Convention.

The reason for this omission has not yet been published, and is the more surprising when it is remembered that the Brussels Act of 1890 provided for the establishment of "migration offices" in various places.

A Central Bureau

The League Commission also recommended that all information which can be obtained "regarding the origin and destination of freed slaves and their transport by sea or land should be centralized in a bureau to be designated by the Council." This recommendation also has been passed over for reasons as yet unknown.

The Brussels Act established such a bureau, which had its seat in Brussels, but it lapsed when the Germans entered the Belgian capital, during the Great War, and it has never been reconstituted. The Brussels Act also set up an office at Zanzibar "to centralize all documents and information of a nature to facilitate the repression of the slave trade in the maritime zone." This too has been passed over for reasons as yet unknown.

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EDUCATION WEEK OPENS ACTIVELY

State Commissioner Says Massachusetts Eager to Go Forward

"American Education Week finds Massachusetts mindful of its rich educational traditions, eager to show itself among the progressive states at present, and looking forward determinedly to giving efficient service in the future." Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, said this morning to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, speaking of the observance of American Education Week, which begins today, by the schools of the Commonwealth.

"One of the significant things being done in the state at the present time, is the state-wide study that is being made of the curriculum," he said. "It promises great advancement in education within the State during the next 10 years." Another thing he pointed to in the study, just now, is the concession, carried on by the superintendents of the State, into school and age requirements in order to provide a base upon which to build legislation on compulsory minimum educational requirements. He believes that more work of this nature will be done by school men and women in the future.

Dr. Smith and other officials of the Massachusetts department of Education will address many public audiences this week on the fundamental importance of education as an American institution together with its present state, its future requirements and the help that can be given to education in the State by intelligent public co-operation and support.

Persons Visits Urged

Special efforts to induce the public to become acquainted with school activities through personal visits are being made throughout the State this week.

In accordance with resolutions passed at their annual convention in Boston on Oct. 30, Norfolk County teachers are doing, "all within our power possible during Education Week to inform fathers and mothers and all interested citizens in regard to our accomplishments in public school education, to the goals which we hope to achieve, and by observation, the practices actually followed in the instruction given in our schools."

Though not necessarily crystallized in resolutions other teachers and other schools are working with similar unanimity toward the desired end. Special invitations are being sent to parents and friends of the children, to leading citizens and the public generally to visit the schools. In many instances special programs and special exhibits have been arranged for them. In some places it is thought best to carry on the regular work of the schools that the visitors may see the school as it is in daily action.

Special Indemnity for Men

In order to call out the men folk Dedham is holding a series of evening sessions of its regular junior high and senior high day schools. The lower schools go on as usual with everybody invited to visit them, but for those men who cannot come in the daytime the evening sessions have been arranged. The superintendent, Frederick W. Hines, expects as a result there will be greater co-operation between the public and the schools, growing out of a better understanding and appreciation of what the schools are striving to do and some of their needs.

The Importance of Education

said Governor Fuller in proclaiming Nov. 16 to 23 Education Week "cannot be too strongly urged, and every effort to abolish illiteracy should be made. The public school is an American institution which is doing splendid work throughout the land, and merits the aid and encouragement of every American citizen."

Education means more than mere academic knowledge. Education should help us better to appreciate the finer things in life, and give to us a fuller appreciation of the problems of our time and the remedies to apply to their solution."

In Boston the observance of the week is seriously carried out according to conditions in the various school districts. Parents are encouraged to visit the schools and special pains are taken to explain the work to them when they come. At the general assemblies the value of education is stressed and classroom exercises call attention to the wisdom of continuing one's education in school through high school if possible and through college if that can be arranged.

This being Constitution Day special attention was given through the schools of the State to the Constitution of the United States as the bulwark of democracy and opportunity. "Ballots, not bullets," is one of the slogans of the day with "Know the Constitution" as another. Duties of citizenship are to be emphasized during the entire week.

SEA SCOUTS REGIONAL HEAD

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 16—Fréd C. Pantlind, Grand Rapids, succeeds E. L. Warner, Detroit, as commodore of the seventh region of Sea Scouts of America, it is announced here by Thomas J. Keane, national director. The district includes Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana. Twenty new sea scout units have been organized in these states since last spring, Mr. Keane said. Election of Mr. Pantlind took place at a regional conference here.

HEADLIGHTS EXAMINED

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Nov. 15—Hundreds of automobiles were examined for defective headlights, and two arrests for transporting liquor and refusing to show drivers licenses, were made between 11 o'clock Saturday night and 4 o'clock Sunday morning by officers from the Massachusetts Motor Vehicle Department, on the main route between Boston and Providence.

Inspected Europe's Prisons



Photograph by Paul Thompson
Sanford Bates of Boston, Mass., Commissioner of Correction, Who Was Elected President of the American Prison Association at Its Fifth Annual Meeting at Jackson, Miss., and Mrs. Bates.

OLD WORLD PRISONS WILL BE DESCRIBED

Mr. Bates to Compare European and American Types

Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction for Massachusetts, will speak on "Foreign and American Prisons" at a public meeting under the auspices of the Family Welfare Society to be held at 3:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon at Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street.

Mr. Bates, while in Europe this summer as one of the official delegates appointed by President Coolidge to represent the United States at the International Prison Conference, visited many foreign prisons. Last week he was elected president of the American Prison Association.

At the same meeting, John F. Moors, president of the Family Welfare Society, who passed the summer in Europe, will speak on "The Present Economic Situation in Europe."

REPUBLICAN WOMEN FAVOR WORLD COURT

Massachusetts Delegation Is Going to Washington

Accepting the invitation of the Women's National Republican Club to unite forces with other Republican women from all parts of the country, the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will send a delegation to Washington next month to add its influence to the proposal for the adhesion of the United States to the World Court, in accordance with the Republican platform and the policy of the President.

Among those who are expected to represent the club are Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, president; Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, director of the political department; Mrs. George W. Knowlton, Mrs. William M. Wheeler, Miss Lucy D. Gillett, Miss Heloise Meyer, Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman, and Mrs. A. J. George. They are to leave Boston for Washington Dec. 17.

In her talk on "History in the Making" at the clubhouse next Wednesday evening Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole is to speak on the World Court and the League of Nations, what the World Court accomplished at its last session, and proposed taxation changes.

At the Thursday morning meeting of the political department this week Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman, will speak on the significance of American Education Week, which begins today. The new education bill for a Department of Education with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet will be discussed, Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts speaking in favor of the proposal, and Robert L. O'Brien, editor of the Boston Herald, speaking against it. The bill is to be introduced into the Sixty-Ninth Congress by Charles Curtis, Senator, of Kansas, Republican floor leader.

VERMONT TAKES UP TELEPHONE RATES

Public Service Board Begins Hearings on Schedule

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 16 (Special)—Telephone rate hearings were begun this morning in the Senate Chamber at the State House before the Public Service Commission. The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has a large staff of its experts here to testify as to the need of the increase which it put into effect Oct. 1. It is expected that practically the same rate will be presented to the Vermont commission that have been presented at hearings in the other New England states.

A number of Vermont committees entered formal protest at the increase and their attorneys will be present during the progress of the hearings. The case of the people of the State generally will be handled by Attorney General J. Ward Carver of Barre.

The Public Service Commission has the services of a rate expert, Harry Barker of New York City, who has made for the benefit of the commission an independent investigation of the physical property of the telephone company in Vermont.

POTATO PRICE DROP FORECAST

No Basis for Present Excessive Prices, Buyers Say—Embargo Still On

That there is no basis for the present excessive prices being charged for potatoes which reached the high figure of \$1 a peck recently and the crop this year is normal, one was the contention of leading potato buyers today who kept in close touch with the market at all times. Officials of one of the large retail chain stores said that the crop this year was only 2 per cent less than the five year average and was consequently normal. One year ago the crop was 25 per cent above normal.

Retail prices were 69 cents a peck in retail chain stores with very little demand. This is a reduction of 6¢ a peck within two days and officials of the stores foresee much lower prices in the near future.

The embargo placed by the Boston & Maine Railroad on shipments of onions to Boston continues in effect, and officials of the railroad said that there are 404 carloads congesting the freight yards in the vicinity of the North Station. These potatoes are being removed at the rate of about 40 cars a day. High prices asked for them have slowed down demand to a point where it is difficult to sell in any quantity.

The embargo is expected to continue until the first of next week and will not be lifted until unless congestion is greatly relieved, it was declared.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life are both investigating the potato situation and keeping in close touch with the price fluctuations. In view of the fact that experts say that there is no shortage it is expected that prices must come down to a point much nearer normal in the near future.

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CHURCH FEDERATION PROGRAM ARRANGED

Annual Meeting to Be Held in New Bedford Soon

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 16 (Special)—Reports of 12 committees and three delegations will be acted upon at the twenty-second annual meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches to be held in this city next Monday. In order to facilitate business and enable the federation to clean up its business in two sessions a printed report and a condensed statement of all resolutions have been sent out to the 150 official delegates in advance.

The resolutions are expected to call emphatically for the complete enforcement of prohibition and America's adherence to the World Court, and to appeal to the churches for concerted evangelism, pledged church attendance, an advance in religious education, and discussion in every parish of vital social issues.

Among the speakers will be Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, the Rev. Roy B. Guild, D. D., the Rev. William F. Anderson, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Samuel A. Elliot, president of the federation as well as of the Unitarian Association. The New Bedford Chamber of Commerce, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs are co-operating in the luncheon, to be addressed by the Rev. S. Parker Cadman, D. D., president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The hostesses were Mrs. Edward J. Holmes, Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Mrs. George P. Gardiner and Mrs. Charles H. Hawes. Miss Mabel Fair was hostess at the refreshment table.

It has heretofore been the policy of the Massachusetts section to devote certain of its winter meetings to the

TRADE FLYING NEEDS SHOWN

Advantages of Air Transportation to Be Explained to Business Men

Commercial aviation, which is expected to be introduced into New England when air mail and aerial express will cut down time of transportation between Boston, New York, Chicago and other big centers of the country, will be illustrated and explained to business men and the general public Dec. 2 to 5, at the New England Aviation Show, in Mechanics Building, Boston.

The Wright-Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, N. J., is to send its new Wright-Bellanca monoplane here for exhibition. This monoplane, with whirlwind motor, has a speed of 132 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 100 miles an hour.

Years ago, when aviation was in its early stages, an airship show was staged in Mechanics Building but not since pre-war days has any attempt been made to hold a modern exhibit with commercial aviation possibilities, included. The proposed show is to be a part of the Army and Navy Tournament and Bazaar, the proceeds of which will be donated toward the building fund for a clubhouse for enlisted service men, to be located at 8 Fayette Street.

Interesting exhibits planned for the show will include planes of the army and navy, as well as other commercial companies, such as the Cox-Klemin, Swallow, Waco and Curtiss concerns. The navy plans to exhibit their UO-Vought and the Massachusetts National Guard may exhibit their new TW-3.

Progress of aviation study in recent years is to be shown by the Aeronautical Engineering Society of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which will set up a wind tunnel for illustration. Special displays of aerial camera work, stabilizers, and other devices are to be arranged, with free floor space to exhibitors.

Men representing the army, navy and commercial flying, form the committee in charge of the show.

The National Aeronautic Association is represented by Lieut.-Commander Porter H. Adams of Boston, W. Irving Bullard, Boston master and president of the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., will represent that company. Others on the committee are: Prof. E. P. Kart of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Prof. E. P. Warner, aeronautical engineer; Lieut. Frank Crowley, reserve and commercial flyer; Edward T. O'Toole of the Boston Airport, East Boston; Bernard Wiesman, director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee of Aviation; Maj. Ira Longanecker, air officer for the First Corps Area, U. S. A.; Capt. Frederick W. Ford, his assistant; Lieut. Robert J. Brown Jr., commanding the Boston airport; Lieut. George Noel Davis, commanding the U. S. Naval Reserve Air Station at New London; Lieut. R. D. Thomas, his executive officer; Maj. C. E. Wooley of the Massachusetts National Guard Air Service, and Maj. A. W. Richmond of the AS-ORC.

That there is no basis for the present excessive prices being charged for potatoes which reached the high figure of \$1 a peck recently and the crop this year is normal, one was the contention of leading potato buyers today who kept in close touch with the market at all times. Officials of one of the large retail chain stores said that the crop this year was only 2 per cent less than the five year average and was consequently normal. One year ago the crop was 25 per cent above normal.

Retail prices were 69 cents a peck in retail chain stores with very little demand. This is a reduction of 6¢ a peck within two days and officials of the stores foresee much lower prices in the near future.

The embargo placed by the Boston & Maine Railroad on shipments of onions to Boston continues in effect, and officials of the railroad said that there are 404 carloads congesting the freight yards in the vicinity of the North Station. These potatoes are being removed at the rate of about 40 cars a day. High prices asked for them have slowed down demand to a point where it is difficult to sell in any quantity.

The embargo is expected to continue until the first of next week and will not be lifted until unless congestion is greatly relieved, it was declared.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life are both investigating the potato situation and keeping in close touch with the price fluctuations. In view of the fact that experts say that there is no shortage it is expected that prices must come down to a point much nearer normal in the near future.

At the Thursday morning meeting of the political department this week Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman, will speak on the significance of American Education Week, which begins today. The new education bill for a Department of Education with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet will be discussed, Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts speaking in favor of the proposal, and Robert L. O'Brien, editor of the Boston Herald, speaking against it. The bill is to be introduced into the Sixty-Ninth Congress by Charles Curtis, Senator, of Kansas, Republican floor leader.

SHIMIZU DEVELOPS FIRST-CLASS PORT

Yokohama and Kobe Congestion Will Be Relieved

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Development of a first-class port at Shimizu in order to relieve the congestion at Yokohama and Kobe is well under way, although the whole project is not expected to be completed for another three years. Shimizu, which is the immediate port for the great producing area centering around the city of Shizuoka, lies roughly half way between Japan's two leading ports and is on the Pacific Ocean side of the Main Island. The larger ocean-going liners call there at present only in certain seasons.

About \$3,000,000 is being spent on the construction of three piers alongside which the largest vessels will be able to dock.

The small, plain, 10 miles in length, in which Shimizu lies is considered admirably suited to development as a great industrial center.

At one end there is the already important city of Shizuoka, family seat of the Tokugawa Shoguns; at the other are the twin towns of Shimizu and Eiiri.

The hills and mountains that from the plain assure abundance of water power for the generating of electricity. The Gulf of Suruga on which the plain fronts affords a safe anchorage for vessels, while few spots in Japan compare with the Shizuoka district for natural beauty, the mountains coming down to the sea at this point with the magnificence of Fujiyama rising in the background and dominating the

city.

The movement is a result of the effort of Fred Hard of Avenue M to improve the appearance of his immediate neighborhood. By personal solicitation Mr. Hard obtained the agreement of all other home owners on the thoroughfare to join him in planting trees in front of their properties. Some, however, preferred trees of one variety and others of another. To make the street uniform, it was agreed to let the ma-

Heads Air Commerce Merger



W. IRVING BULLARD
Vice-President of Merchants National Bank of Boston and President of the Colonial Air Transport Company.

Paul Thompson

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—A report on the bed of Lower Klamath Lake on the border between California and Oregon, made by a committee of experts to the Department of the Interior, has led to a consideration of the possibility of establishing a refuge for migratory birds in that region.

Mr. Farnald's name is a member of our board of directors.

"Ours" he continued, "is the first commercial air route with transportation as its principal object. We are not an airplane company, but a transportation company. Just as methods of transportation have developed in an evolutionary scale, so we believe that aviation is the next inevitable step. Our greatest aim throughout will be dependability, and to that end the new company will devote all its energies."

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SOFT COAL KEY TO STRIKE, SAYS BOARD'S REPORT

New England Independence of Anthracite Shown Possible

General use of bituminous coal and other substitutes for anthracite by householders and fuel consumers in New England, instigated in a great measure by an educational campaign to teach the best methods of burning such coal, is not only the key to the fuel problems of New England but the lever that will open the way to settlement of the anthracite strike on an economic basis, is the opinion of the special committee on fuel economy of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

In the present anthracite emergency New England coal consumers could become independent, and thus assure an agreement between the strikers and mine operators on some basis other than the necessity of the consumer. It is believed by the chamber committee. In a statement issued today by John F. O'Connell, chairman of the committee, the general lack of knowledge in connection with the burning of bituminous was given as one reason for the committee joining in the efforts to educate the public and encourage the purchase of and experimenting with bituminous coals.

Fine Bituminous Burnable

Burning qualities of the powdered or fine portion of bituminous are equally high, as is the case with the lumpy portions, "and in fact, those who have used soft coal for any length of time, prefer the fine to the coarse," says Mr. O'Connell.

He says that the prepared sizes are lumps not unlike certain sizes of anthracite in appearance, but that these grades of bituminous are limited and that "run of mine" shipments must be depended upon mostly, or the coal just as it comes from the mine, without having been screened into sizes. The run-of-mine coal contains lumps of varying proportions and this coal is as useful and satisfactory as the screened or sized bituminous. The fine coals of the Pocahontas and New River districts of West Virginia are of better quality than the lumpy coal from the same field, he points out.

"In the case of hard coal," he says, "the smaller the size, the greater the impurities. This is not true of soft coal, either from West Virginia or Pennsylvania.

"To burn soft coal, it is best to build up the fire with lumps and put the fine coal on top to smother and retard burning. There is no chance of fuel falling through the furnace grates if this rule is followed, because of the coking tendency of this fuel. Low volatile bituminous coal will not cause any smoke nuisance and there is no chance of spontaneous combustion when it is used for household purposes.

Week of Experimenting Needed

"A week or two of experimentation is, of course, necessary until one gets the 'knack' of burning it. The regulation of drafts and dampers is relative to the type of burner, but in general it is necessary to introduce more air into the fire pot. Another important feature of burning soft coal is to break it up from the top with a poker and not from the bottom as in the case of hard coal."

In a report of the board of directors of the chamber, the committee defends the agitation for lower rates and more routes for soft coal from West Virginia, as the present rates are restrictive as to both sizes and routes. The desire is to have the Interstate Commerce Commission revise its recent order establishing through rates on bituminous from West Virginia to Boston, "as to include all sizes of low volatile coals and especially the 'run of mine' which has heretofore not been included in the through rates."

Meantime, a canvas of the wholesale coal trade in Boston shows that demand for bituminous this past week has been light. Moderate sales have been the general rule, though in a few instances, shippers report fairly satisfactory sized bookings. The rank and file of coal consumers in New England, however, evidently are meeting current requirements with coal already on hand or contracted for and have apparently given little thought to the possibilities of the future.

Prices, however, are firm, at wholesale. New River and Pocahontas have not been quoted below \$6.50 per gross ton, on cars, Boston. This applies to tidewater bituminous, or coal that is brought to Boston by vessel and put aboard freight cars at the wharf pockeets.

STREET SIGN PLAN BEING FORMULATED

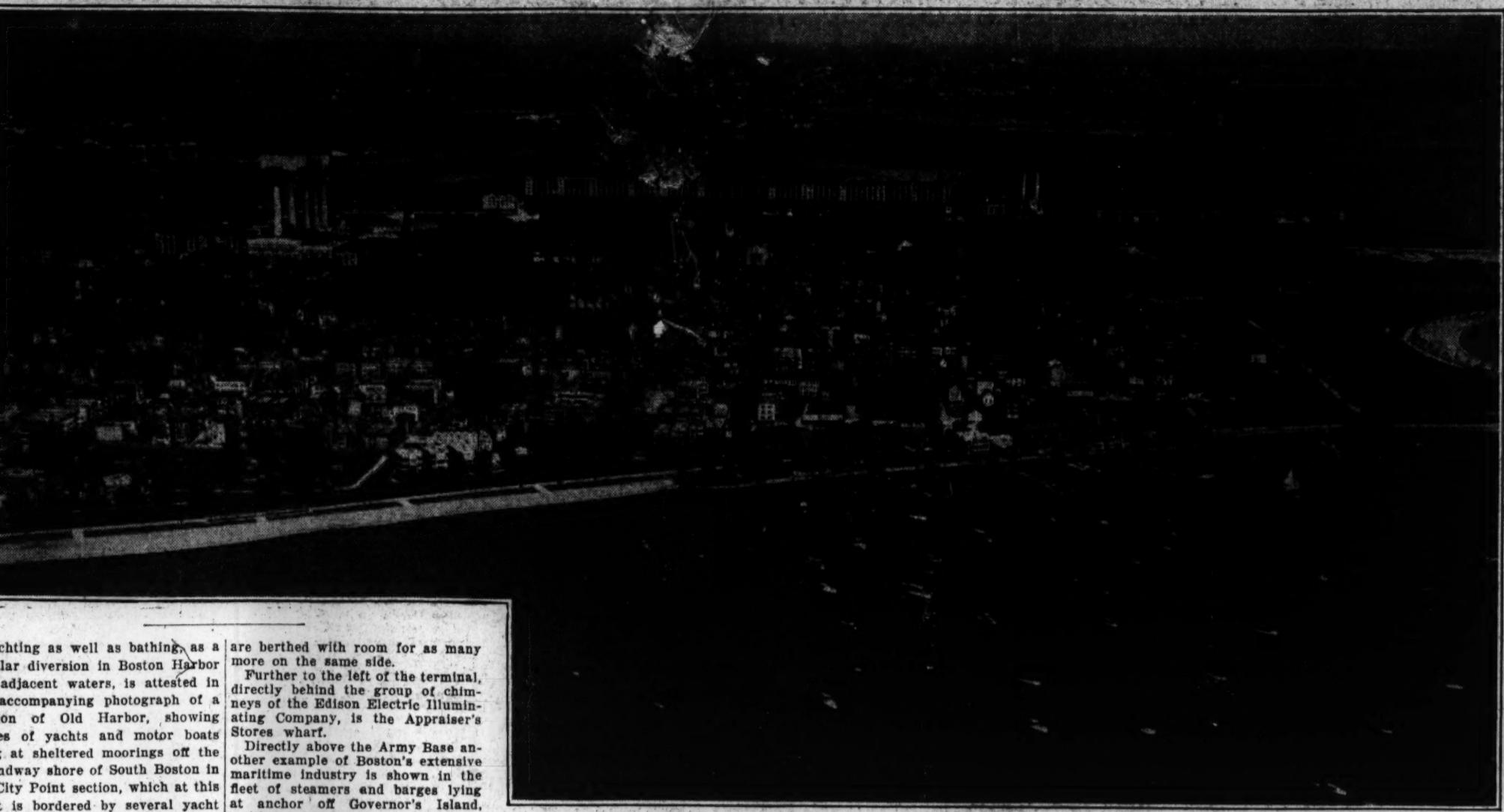
Uniform System for Boston May Cost \$100,000

Preparation of a comprehensive program to be followed by the City of Boston, in the adoption of uniform street signs, and erecting of the same at all intersecting streets in the city, at many of which there is today no identification whatever, is progressing at the office of the Boston City Planning Board City Hall.

Under direction of Frederick H. Fay, chairman, and Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, secretary, the Planning Board is preparing to submit a report to Mayor Curley within the next two weeks that will outline its proposals, involving a probable expenditure of \$100,000.

The Planning Board is expected to bring out a report that will call for uniformity as to size, appearance and height from the sidewalk as well as immediate action in erecting them. It is also shown that since the city was recently redistricted, towards, the continuance of the use of the wall numbers on street signs is undesirable, as future growth and development of the city is not unlikely to require further change in ward boundaries, which would make the numbers previously in use obsolete.

Sticking Like a Thumb Into Boston Harbor, City Point Section of South Boston Is Popular With Yachtsmen and Bathers



© Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.

Yachting as well as bathing, as a popular diversion in Boston Harbor and adjacent waters, is attested in the accompanying photograph of a portion of Old Harbor, showing scores of yachts and motor boats lying at sheltered moorings off the anchor off Governor's Island, in the City Point section, which at this point is bordered by several yacht clubs. The big seaplane moored on the outer left hand edge of the fleet is probably one of numerous privately-owned aircraft engaged in carrying passengers on short flights over Boston Harbor.

Looking from left center to right, the first of the yacht clubs on this water front is the Mosquito Yacht Club, so called because of its members' adaptability in handling small craft. Members of this club rarely owned boats that exceeded 12 or 14 feet in length. The Mosquito Club is one of the older institutions of its kind in Boston, and because of the skill required in handling the tiny craft it has developed many able sailors.

The South Boston Yacht Club, next in line, is the most outstanding in the promotion of local sailing events. Its membership is one of the largest of any in Boston Bay.

The Boston Yacht Club buildings are to the right of the South Boston Club. This club is ranked among the finest and largest on the Atlantic Seaboard. Its headquarters are located at Dewey's Wharf, the principal avenue, and besides this station on the Strandway it maintains branch stations at Hull and Marshfield.

One special feature of the club is its variety of winter social activities. A loyal member of the Boston Yacht Club is Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer. Even when the schooner Bowdoin is frozen in the ice of the polar region, the barge of this club flies from her port main spreader.

Steamers for Thompson's Island, where the Farm and Trade School is situated, leave from the wharf on the shore front at the right of the picture. Directly behind this is Marine Park where the Aquarium is located.

In the upper center, extending from the center of the picture almost to the extreme right is another view of the Army Base, which is said to be the greatest shipping terminal in the world and most important of Boston's port facilities in handling the vast import and export trade. On one side four ships

are berthed with room for as many more on the same side.

Further to the left of the terminal, directly behind the group of chimneys of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, is the Appraiser's Stores wharf.

Directly above the Army Base another example of Boston's extensive maritime industry is shown in the fleet of steamers and barges lying at anchor off Governor's Island, in the City Point section, which at this point is bordered by several yacht clubs. The big seaplane moored on the outer left hand edge of the fleet is probably one of numerous privately-owned aircraft engaged in carrying passengers on short flights over Boston Harbor.

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Reference Book Acquaintance Urged on Advanced Students

Secretary of Massachusetts Teachers' Federation Deplores Present Tendency of Confining School Work to Required Textbooks

Yale Exhibiting Forty Rare Bibles

University Honors William Tyndale, Author of First English Translation

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16 (Special)—Yale is honoring William Tyndale, who 400 years ago made the first English translation of the Bible, by opening this week an exhibition of the 40 rarest and most important Bibles in the Yale Library, and by a lecture on Our Debt to William Tyndale by Dr. Charles A. Dinsmore, of the Yale Divinity School, in Sprague Memorial Hall, on Thursday.

Among the notable books exhibited is a copy of the first issue of the first edition, 1511, of the King James Version. Its predecessor, the favorite Bible of the Puritans, known as the Geneva or "Breeches" Bible, will be represented by a first edition, 1560.

The Mathew Bible, which according to Andrew Keigh, Yale Librarian, is considered the true primary version of the English Bible, is on view in its original edition of 1537.

Mr. Oldham's test consisted of 38 questions on reference sources that might easily be required any day by any person, whether in school or college, in business, in the home or in intercourse with one's fellows. A list of acceptable answers submitted by a large number of librarians was used in scoring.

The test consisted of such questions as: names of three standard dictionaries; names of three standard encyclopedias; name of one of the best books of facts; name of one good biographical reference book, a book that contains accounts of the lives of famous people; name of a good standard atlas; name of a good book containing reference material on Greek and Roman antiquities, mythology, etc.; name of a good book of synonyms.

Mr. Oldham points out that the low scores made by students indicate that the students limit themselves pretty closely to their textbooks instead of being taught to regard textbooks largely as guideposts along the way to original, or at least broader, independent investigation and research. The person who goes no further than his textbook is narrow and likely to be pedantic, he says, while the one who reaches out

achieves a liberalization of thought and culture impossible without it.

One reason they do not search further, he observes, is that they do not know that just such information as they wish to have is readily available to them in compact form; that they need not, therefore, search through a maze of books that may or may not contain the thing they want.

Mr. Oldham points out that today when the laboratory method of education makes the student an independent worker and investigator in the field of knowledge, a knowledge of the existence and use of reference material is essential. It makes the library a real institution instead of a mere repository and distributing center for books, and supplies the student with a working tool that will be invaluable to him in after years.

Students in school and college

should be made familiar with reference books and their use, declares Stanley R. Oldham, secretary of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation and editor of their official publication, *Common Ground*. He bases his statement on the results of a library test he recently conducted.

Out of a possible 100 the seniors in three widely separated high schools

made a median score of eight; the seniors in a normal school made a median score of 10 and the freshmen at a certain college, eight. To

Mr. Oldham these figures are ridiculous low. He thinks it fair to expect that high school pupils should

make a score of 25 or 30.

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Students in school and college

Art News and Comment—Music—Theaters

Water Color Show at Pennsylvania Academy

Philadelphia, Nov. 8
Special Correspondence

THE rediscovery of America by the American artist is now in full swing. Perhaps the World War, which for so many years kept the artist in his own country, has had the salutary effect of familiarizing him and impressing him with the quaint and picturesque in American towns and American customs. At all events, the twenty-third annual exhibition of water colors at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts speaks of an American awakening. New England may doubtless claim pioneer rights in the artist's discovery of America, for long before any world conflict, her coast was the mecca of the painter. Of the old streets in village and city Childe Hassam speaks. His series of New England water colors reveals the atmosphere of American life as it is only now emerging from its colonial days in the quiet, shady streets of a little town in Maine. And the town has its townspeople as characteristic of old America as white-capped, black-gowned peasants are of Brittany.

London can scarcely lay claim to more characteristic atmosphere than that to be found in tumble-down, ramshackle houses, supporting each other to face the onslaught of modern traffic, the junk shops and tenements of American cities. It may be New York, it may be Philadelphia—but wherever found it is being turned to account by the American etcher. In his discovery of city streets E. K. Wetherill follows in the tradition of Joseph Pennell and Whistler.

Quebec and South Carolina

Charleston, with its classic architecture bred of a warmer climate, finds equal favor with New England in the eyes of Hassam; Quebec, old and new, stirs Herbert Fullerton to a series of prints; modern New York has an ever-increasing following, and quaint bits here and there throughout the country are finding their way into the artist's notebooks.

British quiet exteriors live the men and women who have built America. It is of the energy of labor, its rhythm, its team work that Gifford Beale tells in his group of labor studies where men pull together in a common cause, be it toward great achievement, or be it the hauling of a dory upon a beach. These are real men, not puppets, as in many another sketch where figures are used primarily for decorative effect.

As Beale interprets the men of the sea, Charles H. Woodbury interprets the sea itself, and Fred Wagner the flicker of American pleasure crowds on the beach at Atlantic City, where gills of sun, opalescent curve of wet sand complete the picture, or where bathers are mere black dots in a low flat sea under circling clouds. They are American pleasure-seekers in an American resort, as typical of the new world as the beach at Deauville of the old.

Hugh H. Breckenridge

Restlessness and a desire for change are the salvation of many an artist. Hugh H. Breckenridge, for many years devoted to experiments in color, turns to black and white, and produces etchings and lithographs of boats in Gloucester harbor. Alice Schille, with Clara N. Madiera, forsakes the African coast, and is developing an amusing group of Brittany sketches—all impressions of the land and the people, fraught with exaggerations but dealing in the character of things. Despite their extremes, one feels them to be more imaginative, more the product of art, than the spirit of their predecessors.

Finally, yet no less significantly, imagination is beginning to assert itself in American art. There the cynical, ironic prints by H. Devitt Welsh; the weird and fantastic stage settings for "Mara the Fugitive" by Alice Mumford Culin, and two grotesques, "The Tow" and "The Picnic," amusing in their disregard for fundamentals of draftsmanship and composition, and in their grasp of small-town atmosphere—the work of Lois Lentski.

The development of the American water color from its quiescent state in the 19th century to the striking noted in its color changes. A group of less modern conception, orange-brown in tone, the work of Florence Estee, occupies the honor wall of Gallery F, where unfortunately, in contact with vivid mod-

erns these gentle conceptions lack carrying power. In color tone they are too intimate to hold successfully their position in a large gallery, and would gain in charm and effect had

that, not at all according to established dictums.

One might note also the group of portraits by Margareta Archambault, including the portrait of President Coolidge, honored by the special award of the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters. In fineness of textures "Rose and Silver," by Annie Hurlbut Jackson, claims attention, and has been accorded the medal of honor. D. G.



'Rustic Castle,' by John Carlson.

the hanging committee placed them in a smaller room.

Siamese Subjects

In direct contrast, and typical of contemporary development, are the large water colors of Siamese subjects by Robert Riggs, forceful in composition and in color. Riggs is working gradually from an illustrative manner to the larger conception of form, and these paintings mark an interesting and fecund period of transition. He is particularly fortunate in his handling of heads, although one may note an uneven workmanship, now grasping the round of forms, now sinking back to the flat level of the illustration. But the compositions are brilliantly ambitious, and mark their author as a water-colorist of power.

Of the younger artists whose work makes its $\frac{1}{4}$ before the public, that of Harold W. Hess deserves mention.

However much one may praise the exercise of art imagination, there is a charm in exquisite technique, is fluency of expression, regardless of subject. For sheer virtuosity in his handling of water color, there are few, if any, existing who can match W. Emerick Hellein. His lush strokes, with their velvety sense of color, smashes eagerly at tropical scenes, and produces in "Jungle Bather" one of the most satisfying water colors in the annual.

But one is gradually forced to realize that the most interesting works from an imaginative standpoint are almost always produced by artists whose imaginations exceed their technical skill to express, and one wonders when and where and how the message and the technique may be brought together to create an art genius in America!

Minatures

The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of miniatures which occurs simultaneously with the water color annual in the Academy's galleries, is comparable in size and quality to its recent predecessors. There are the usual portraits of children, of fine gowns, of elderly people; there are the usual pretty bits of still-life and landscapes, with a sprinkling of nudes and an occasional costume sketch. A spark of modernity, that fox in the miniaturist's sheepfold—contributed by Clifford Addams, whose "Polish Philosopher" is the one spontaneous note in the exhibition. It is an interesting treatment of miniature.

Robert Hallowell

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THE HOME FORUM

Forgotten Poet, Remembered
Bookseller

If it had not happened that the day before I had been in a bookshop, my attention probably would not have been caught by Dobson's reference to the "Tully's Head" on a page of his "Eighteenth Century Vignettes." I had not meant particularly to read Dobson, though the rainy afternoon tempted and offered opportunity to read something. Exploring familiar shelves, I had opened the volume in a casual way, and would very likely have closed it except for that chance reminder of the manner and trade of bookselling, now grown so impersonal and, for the most part, so impersonal. I decided that after all a visit with Austin Dobson would pass an hour as pleasantly as with anybody else. A rainy afternoon (as so many are to me) has something about it contemplative, backward-looking rather than active and contemporary. To be sure it makes little difference, rain or shine, if one has to be out or about; but just then circumstances offered an armchair, and rain made pleasant bubbles on the window pane.

Now, the "Tully's Head," as no doubt you know, was a bookseller's shop, and it was Mr. Robert Dodsley, owner of the "Tully's Head," who suggested to Dr. Johnson the idea of compiling his Dictionary. Mr. Dobson pictures it with an informed imagination: "Viewed through the bulged and clumsily-framed greenish panes, the homely, cat and sheep covers looked homelier still; while the elaborate developments of modern book-illustrations which have grown yet more elaborate since Mr. Dobson's time, "were but faintly foreshadowed by very rudimentary and appropriately entitled 'wooden cuts,' and by old-fashioned 'coppers,' often, for economy, crowding many 'figures' on one plate of metal."

But there would have been other than books in Mr. Dodsley's window. There would have been pamphlets on contemporary matters of interest, for the newspaper was not yet a commonplace; but the latest pamphlet on this subject or that of general interest foreran the newspaper, and there would have been a generous display of such pamphlets in Mr. Dodsley's window. The public taste for news, and for sensational news also, is no recent development. Nor were there many periodicals; but the passerby would no doubt have seen behind those greenish panes the latest copy of "The World," which Mr. Dobson published. What it was an advertisement that on Thursdays, when the magazine came out, the editor would be present at the "Tully's Head," and might there be "spoke with." It was a pleasant custom, and must have given subscribers a jolly opportunity to meet their editor—O, so much jollier than writing him a letter!

There is in recent years an increasing tendency among publishers to

THE
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MONITOR

Founded 1900 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily
Newspaper

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Three Drops of Dew

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Wild rose is glad of us we know,"
Said three brothers, drop to drop,
"Lovely day-dawn saw us glow
On her first bud's swelling top."

"We, three cups of water, living
Draughts unto a thirsty lip,
Give our all—and in the giving
Into beauty's heart we slip."

W. Chapman.

Michelangelo's
Frescoes

Some months ago . . . Boni sent me a rough transcript of one of his conversations with Anatole France upon Michelangelo, doubtless hoping that I might put it into shape as I had often done with his earlier and more coherent writings. But literal translation was impossible, and there was then no time to prepare a version of it for his approval. One or two fragments of it may, however, now serve to illustrate the quality of Boni's thought and the character of his intercourse with the great French writer:

"In the spring of 1903, when Anatole France came to Rome in search of rest, we compared, day by day, the monuments of the Forum which reveal the characters of the generations that erected them, and we discussed architecture as a majestic plant whose roots reach deep into the earliest strata of human society.

"During the hours of evening twilight, while we watched the rising of the moon amid the laurels of the Forum, Anatole France would recite the Odes of Horace. He had learned them all by heart—so strong was his admiration of their perfect measure and crystalline transparency, their skepticism and their delicate humor, intelligent toward all human weakness."

"Not all the learning of patented philologists," he exclaimed, "would suffice to replace the words of one real poem."

"A like sensation is given by original and authentic works of architecture, unrestored and unsatisfied. It comes from the depth of the social strata in which the roots of architecture, the sovereign art, find sustenance. From these roots the flowers of Leonardo's and Michelangelo's achievement grew. I came to Rome," continued Anatole France, "in order to live for a time in the intimacy of Michelangelo and to compare the individual characters of his work with that of Shakespeare's dramas. Hitherto I have found difficulty in understanding the overwhelming effect of his colossal conceptions and of the almost superhuman and infinite element in them. The immeasurable quality of Michelangelo disturbs me, doubtless because my perception is deficient; but I might be cured, and get used to the grandiose in him, if it were possible to approach his works more closely . . .

"Next morning we mounted the tall ladders of the Sistine scaffolding . . . On the topmost planking I sat, before Michelangelo's figures and was drawn into the contrast between the gigantic proportions of a naked arm and the delicate shadings of the muscles and of the hands, which were drawn with a precision that might have cost years of patient effort, whereas Michelangelo worked with the rapidity that fresco-painting demands. Silent under the influence of art so stupendous, we waited for Anatole France to speak. Presently he spoke . . .

"What we feel now," he said, "is the latest of a long series of other sensations felt by Michelangelo himself during his labors during the four centuries that have passed since he did this work. These feelings remind us that true art is of divine inspiration, born to earth by rays of light from the infinite to illuminate generations still unborn. Each generation appraises it from a new standpoint. Hence the successive visions or interpretations of immortal works of genius give gladness and renewed enlightenment, as generation after generation acquires, in turn, receptive capacity."—Wickham Steed, in the Review of

The Story of Ghent

I

F ONE were asked to compare

Ghent with any other European

city, the inclination to set it down

beside Venice would be very strong.

The points of similarity and the

features which have earned for

Ghent the appellation "The Venice

of the North," are of course the

canals and the bridges. The Scheldt

and the Lys are distinctly irregular

in their behavior. Their branches

are a network of such irregularity as

to divide the city into twenty-six

islands, the necessary connections

between them being made by some

two hundred and seventy bridges of

all kinds and descriptions. Despite

this similarity with Venice, however,

Ghent is Ghent and nothing else. Its

individuality is made up of living

remnants of every century, from the

time of Baldwin Ironarm, first count

of Flanders, around the year one

thousand, down to the present time.

In fact, it would not be unnatural

for the visitor to ask whether there

be any other town or city on the

European continent that has such

an abundance and variety of places

of interest, with so many of historical

both religious and secular.

It, geographically, Ghent can be

called "The Venice of the North,"

historically it can be denominated

the city of revolts. Encouraged by

the dukes of Flanders, the men of Ghent

at an early date obtained commer-

cial and political privileges which

they jealously guarded against the

attacks from many intruders and

would be conquerors. Now they

were under the yoke of some foreign

power, now they revolted and made

themselves free again. The

story of Ghent, in a way, is the story

of human freedom.

But the story of Ghent has not been

all martial. Intertwined with it are

encountered the records of peaceful

pursuits. One finds that in the four-

teenth and fifteenth centuries Ghent

enjoyed the distinction of being the

chief Belgian city for the manu-

facture of cotton goods.

Nor must we overlook the fact that

from an early age too, Ghent has

been pre-eminently a "City of Flow-

ers." Floriculture has remained a

chief-feature of the city to this day.

The multicolored flower beds, originally

confined within the walls of the city

proper, have burst their confines and

now the suburbs vie with each other

in the presentation of sym-

phonies in color.

♦ ♦ ♦

With the chief authors of the day

coming and going at the "Tully's

Head," there must have been much

good talk for Mr. Dobson to listen

to; and so perchance his later call-

ing had something in common with

his earlier. For the "Muse in Liver-

y" extols as one compensation for be-

ing in service the privilege of hear-

ing the conversation at dinner:

I hear, and mark the courtly

Phrases,

And all the Elegance that passes;

Disputes maintain'd without Di-

gression.

With ready Wit, and fine Expre-

sion,

The Laws of true Politeness

stated.

And what Good-breeding is, de-

bated.

The Muse, to be sure, would prob-

ably have admitted that "polite con-

versation" was not always up to this

standard; but the poet is not on the

witness stand, and quite a number

of "persons of quality" had helped

with subscriptions to make the pub-

lication of his book possible.

R. B.

have bookshops of their own, chiefly for the sale of their own books, which restores in a way something, though very little, of the atmosphere of the "Tully's Head" at a time when the bookseller was likely also to be a publisher. In the interesting case of Mr. Dobson, the bookseller and publisher had been before that an author and footman, rising by force of character and industry from this humble status to the respect and friendship of men like Walpole and Chesterfield, Pope, Gray, Burke and Dr. Johnson. The combination seems at this distance somewhat incongruous, but the footman helped the author with material which in turn, being neatly made into verse, attracted the attention of men who disregarded the footman to assist the poet. Presently he had written a poem entitled "Servitude," for which no less an author than Daniel Defoe wrote a preface, and the book was published, and could be bought for sixpence. It was a poem of good advice and sensible admonition to servants: for example,

"Your Master's House his Closet
ought to be
Where all are Secrets which you
hear or see.""For he who indiscretely babbles
small Things
May be suspected of the same in
all Things."

And not long after that he was cut again with a volume of occasional poetry. "The Muse in Liver-

y" secured in manuscript to the Footman's "Miscellany," which so pleased the town that it went promptly into a second edition. As says Mr. Dobson: "That a gentleman's son should versify is unexpected; but, looking to the recognized importance of the eighteenth century lackey as a playhouse critic, it is not so remarkable that he should write for the stage."

This time the footman's literary effort, a one-act play called "The Toy Shop," secured in manuscript to the Footman's "Miscellany," which so pleased the town that it went promptly into a second edition. As says Mr. Dobson: "That a gentleman's son should versify is unexpected; but, looking to the recognized importance of the eighteenth century lackey as a playhouse critic, it is not so remarkable that he should write for the stage."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy

By JOYCE BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time, Milly-Molly-Mandy (whose real names were Millicent Margaret Amanda) found a penny in the pocket of an old coat. Milly-Molly-Mandy felt very rich indeed.

She thought of all the things she could buy with it, and there were so many she did not know which to choose. (That is the worst of a penny.) So Milly-Molly-Mandy asked everybody with whom she lived, in the little English cottage with the thatched roof, what they would do with it if they were she.

"Put it in the bank," said Grandpa promptly. He was making up accounts. Milly-Molly-Mandy thought that a wise idea.

"Buy a skein of rainbow wool and learn to knit," said Grandma, who was knitting by the kitchen door. Milly-Molly-Mandy thought that quite a good idea.

"Buy a little patty-pan and make a cake in it," said Mother, who was cooking. Milly-Molly-Mandy thought that a very good idea.

"Save it up until you get six, and I'll let you buy a baby duckling with them," said Uncle, who was scooping out corn for his chickens. Milly-Molly-Mandy thought that an excellent idea.

"Get some sweets," said Aunty, who was very busy sewing, and did not want to be interrupted. Milly-Molly-Mandy thought that a very pleasant idea.

Then she went to her own little corner of the garden for a "think," for she still could not make up her mind which of all those nice things to do. She thought and thought for a long time.

And then—what do you think she thought?

Some mustard-and-cress seeds, which she planted in a shallow box of earth and stood in a nice warm place by the tool shed.

She watered it every day, and shaded it if the sun were too hot; and at last the little seeds had grown into a lovely clump of fresh green mustard-and-cress, that made you quite long for some bread and butter to eat it with.

When it was ready to cut, Milly-Molly-Mandy went to Mrs. Moggs, the neighbor down the road, who sometimes had summer visitors.

"Mrs. Moggs," said Milly-Molly-Mandy, "if you could want some mustard-and-cress for your visitors' tea, I have some to sell. It's very good and quite cheap."

"Why, Milly-Molly-Mandy," said Mrs. Moggs, "that's exactly what I was wanting. Is it ready for cutting now?"

So Milly-Molly-Mandy ran home and borrowed a pair of scissors and a little basket, and she snipped that lovely clump of fresh green mustard-and-cress, and carried it to Mrs. Moggs.

And Mrs. Moggs gave her two-pence for it.

So Milly-Molly-Mandy had done one of the nice things and spent her penny, and now she had two-pence!

Then Milly-Molly-Mandy took one of the pennies to the little village shop, and bought a skein of beautiful rainbow wool.

"Grandma," she said, when she got home, "please will you teach me to knit a kettle-holder?"

So Grandma found some knitting-needles and showed Milly-Molly-Mandy how to knit. And though it had to be undone several times at



MUSTARD-& CRESS. RAINBOW - WOOL.

penny and a kiss, and Milly-Molly-Mandy felt well paid.

So Milly-Molly-Mandy had done another of the nice things, had spent her penny, and learnt to knit, and still she had her penny!

Then Milly-Molly-Mandy took her penny down to the little village shop and bought a shiny tin patty-pan. And next day Mother let her make a little cake in the patty-pan and put it in the oven. And it was such a beautiful little cake, and so nicely browned, that it seemed almost too good to eat.

Milly-Molly-Mandy put it outside on the window-sill to cool.

Presently along came a Lady Cyclist, and as it was a very hot day she stopped at the nice white cottage with the thatched roof, and asked Milly-Molly-Mandy's Mother if

Who Knows?

1. What is the capital of Germany?
2. Who was Jenny Lind?
3. In what poem does Minnehaha appear?
4. What is a parable?
5. Where is Shanghai?

Answers to last week's questions:

Tokyo is the capital of Japan. Longfellow's "The Children's Poet." A linotype is a typesetting machine which casts each line of type or a piece of metal. The United States flag has 13 stripes, representing the 13 states of the original Union.

she could have a glass of milk. And while she was drinking it she saw the little cake on the window-sill, and the little cake looked so good, the Lady Cyclist felt hungry, and asked if she could have that, too.

Milly-Molly-Mandy's Mother looked at Milly-Molly-Mandy, and Milly-Molly-Mandy gave a little gulp, and said, "Yes." And the Lady Cyclist ate up the little patty-cake. And she did enjoy it!

When she had gone, Milly-Molly-Mandy's Mother took up the pennies the Lady Cyclist had put on the table for the milk and the cake, and she gave one to Milly-Molly-Mandy because it was her cake.

So Milly-Molly-Mandy had done yet another of the nice things and spent her penny, but still she had her penny.

Then Milly-Molly-Mandy took her

Serving the King

H!" PUFFED Puffety-Puff. "My!" blinks Blinkety-Blink.

"Yes!" patter Patter-Pat.

The three little kittens, not the ones who lost their mittens, but the three little kittens of the Fluffy Fluff family, huddled together in a corner of the farm kitchen, discussing their future.

"Yes," continued Patter-Pat, "that is just what we should do. We are old enough to serve the King."

Puffety-Puff puffed and Blinkety-Blink blinked at their brother who had been named Patter-Pat because

do you want at the King's Palace?"

"We have come to offer ourselves to the King for service," answered Patter-Pat.

"But every place is filled," said the Guard. "There are no places for you."

Patter-Pat and Puffety-Puff were sadly disappointed. "But, may we see the King?" they asked.

"Have you not heard? The King is away making his yearly trip round the Kingdom and awarding those who have served him. It isn't necessary to come to the Palace to serve the King, you know. People are serving the King all over the Kingdom," the Guard explained.

"Very well," puffed Puffety-Puff. "So the two little kittens, Patter-Pat and Puffety-Puff, prepared for their journey, and were very happy to think that they would soon be at the Palace serving the King. Finally they went away, leaving Blinkety-Blink all alone to care for the little farm.

And as Blinkety-Blink worked, he

"That is not for me to tell you."



PATTY - PAN. SWEETS.



DUCKLING.

JOYCE L. BRISLEY.

penny down to the little village shop and bought some sweets, lovely big aniseed-balls, that changed color as you sucked them.

She would not eat one until she got home, and then she gave one to Grandpa and one to Grandma and one to Father and one to Mother and one to Uncle and one to Aunty. And then she found there were four for her, so she ate them, and they were very nice.

So Milly-Molly-Mandy had done another of the nice things and spent her penny. But she still had one penny from the mustard-and-cress.

Then she went to Grandpa, and asked him please to put it in the bank for her.

And then she went to Uncle.

"Uncle," said Milly-Molly-Mandy, "I've done everything with my penny that everybody said, but you. And though I can't buy a little baby duckling yet, I've got a penny saved toward it in the bank."

And it was not very long before Milly-Molly-Mandy had saved up to sixpence; and then Uncle let her have a little yellow baby duckling all for her own.

Then she went to Grandpa, and asked him please to put it in the bank for her.

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EDUCATIONAL

Originality and "Dewy Freshness" in Much of the Verse of Youth

ABOUT a year and a half ago, there appeared a slim little volume, entitled "Glimpses"—slim that is, in outward size, but rich and abundant in promise; for it was an anthology of verse by young people in the secondary schools. And now there is a new volume, "Dawn," well-named since it is a sparkle with dewy freshness and tingling joy. The editor, in his introduction, speaks a bit disparagingly of the old favorites, Amy Lowell, Robert Frost, E. A. Robinson and others, with the feeling apparently that we must turn now for refreshment to the young, to these "pristine hillsides springs." But this volume is worthy of consideration in itself, without any invidious comparisons—comparisons which in this case seem ungrateful, since these springs have undoubtedly found their source in the rich soil cultivated by Miss Lowell, Mr. Frost, and Mr. Robinson.

In comparing them with the poems appearing in "Glimpses," one of the critics has pointed out a marked advance—"an advance in vivid response to life, in thoughtfulness, and in accuracy of expression." And such is the impression of the average reader. Greater sureness of touch, increased vigor, in a word more originality is here. As before, we find a variety of verse forms, free verse, extremely regular metrical verse, interesting experimentation with intricate rime schemes.

Among the writers John Holmes stands out clearly as a personality, not so much for the form which is at times a bit angular, as for the thought, the fine economy of expression, a reticence which in so young a poet is unusual. In the first poem of his in the book "What Things I Can't" there is a memorable line—

A sense of calm un hurried wonder at the days God made for us.

There is particular pathos in the simplicity of his lines "The Father," the inarticulate father, cut off from the world of dances, theaters, and books of his children, but yearning for their affection and understanding.

He sighs a bit, Remembering wistfully A certain mill-town And his boyhood there, And puts his arm Across his son's broad shoulder, Dumbly fathers do.

But to understand such a subject so sympathetically is more than we can expect of many of these young poets. Naturally and instinctively they write of youth. Two stand side by side, challenging in their difference of method, "Youth-Fire" is written in rimed verse with a lyric ill that sings itself into our consciousness—

The joy that beats in the heart of dawn— In the sun-splashed robes of light Throbs now in a wild, fierce ecstasy In my young heart tonight.

"Tis the flame of youth that is surging high—

The longing to live—to do.

Where It Is Done

It is true that there are several voluntary agencies doing excellent work. One has only to think of the Boy Scouts, the Y. M. C. A. organization, the numerous clubs and camps for boys and young men. But their activities only touch a fringe of the problem.

Such considerations make one regret more than ever the lack of those continuation schools for which Herbert Fisher provided in his famous bill of 1918. We had no money, we were told, to carry them through. And yet we have apparently money enough for our prisons, our hospitals and our sanatoria. We use most expensive locks for stables whence the steeds have long since been stolen.

Those of us who welcomed the prospect of continuation schools realized that, as far as scholastic instruction went, they would do little enough for a long time. Yet even for that there was a beginning. But it was a beginning.

Mr. Fisher's survey plan includes the following: Visit your news stands and select magazines which you believe contain sensational stories detrimental to the welfare of minors. Do not overlook attractively printed—supposedly high-grade mag-

azines for certain ones have occasionally printed lurid stories. Read such stories as you have time for with these thoughts in mind: "Does the story tend to weaken wholesome appreciation of well-ordered home life under moderate circumstances by ridiculing homely duties in the routine of wholesome, moderate living. Does it weaken respect for marriage by making free and easy divorce appear attractive and customary or by making fidelity in marriage seem dull and stupid? Does it weaken respect for law by describing the criminal cleverness and daring of criminal adventure out of proportion to mention of the penalty for it? Does it lessen the influence of and respect for religion? Does it glorify male and female libertines or arouse undue sex stimulation in the adolescent youth by intimate descriptions or pictures?" The Ohio branch of the Congress suggests that parents read every book they give a child, being not deceived by the fact that boys or girls are eager for the book or by low price and attractive cover.

The Delaware state branch of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers offered in the spring of 1925, to make "illiteracy" the subject of its program for the school year of 1925-26, if it would be acceptable to the State Board of Education. The proposed assistance was gladly accepted and a co-operative plan of procedure was worked out and approved by the boards of both organizations. The Parent-Teacher

Association assumes the responsibility of creating interest in a state-wide drive to rid the State of illiteracy, the discovery of the whereabouts of the illiterates and the enrolling of them in schools for instruction under approved teachers.

It also agrees to supply a number of volunteer teachers in case of need and to foster a spirit of "teaching a neighbor."

At the call of the State Board of Education, representatives of 11 patriotic and social organizations of the State met at Dover, Oct. 14, Delaware's prospects of becoming the first literate State in the Union increased with the adoption of the plan offered by Miss Marguerite Burnett, who has been appointed director of adult education by the state board. Miss Burnett has been, for the last five years, supervisor of immigrant education and the state's work accomplished in schools for foreign born is noted for its practicality and thoroughness throughout the Nation.

Under the home service department of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Harmon B. Stephens, chairman of standards in literature, has prepared a plan for the systematic survey of the news stands. Mr. Stephens declares that the time is now at hand when parents must study the magazine situation.

The parent-teacher association is asked to investigate and learn what kind of reading is being displayed for young people on the news racks, often in most tempting array. State parent-teacher branches are agreed that many communities and associations are sanctioning, by inactivity or indifference, the sale of salacious stories which lower the morals and social standards of their young people. The Iowa branch has already carried on a successful campaign against dangerous reading matter and the city councils of Sioux City and Ames have passed ordinances making it illegal to sell such publications, the city librarian deciding what they held the greatest possibility. The state parent-teacher exercises the teaching of song and dance, the social activities—these would have been the staple of the education. In our public and secondary schools all these things are given full scope, and we are gratifiedly proud of what they do. But how small a proportion of our youth even now reaches these institutions!

The Figures

Consider the figures. In 1921-1922 there were something like 6,000,000 children in our elementary schools in England and Wales; in our public secondary schools there were 322,000—say at the outside and counting in the big boarding schools that receive no grant from the state, and private schools throughout the land—500,000 altogether. That leaves at least 5,000,000 children who will leave school and all its discipline at the age of 14 years. How many of these will in the critical days of youth remain the care that is considered necessary for the children of the well-to-do—to say nothing of the far more important no. 1 law.

It would be a calamity, I think, if all our youth were militarized, but

Silver songs of silver birds—

The fragrance of lilac trees—

Ships on shining seas—

Flame and crimson dawn—

The lad with moonlight on his hair,

Who kissed me—and was gone.

Such verse is, indeed, the very poesy

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Especially Adapted to serve Bible students at home or en route. A place for each essential book, and each opens without removal from its place.

Descriptive illustrated pamphlet on request.

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hear echoes of him in the "Sycamore"—

Braiding her autumn hair
And weaving fancies
but in "My Tree" there is not only the echo, but a feeling so sincere that the reader is convinced that it is first-hand, that it has cut deep. I had forgotten how I loved that tree And just the way its branches laced The sky behind, the way the wind brings the leaves, how the birds sang The sun each day, and stood In silhouette from roots to crown Against the moon at night—I had forgotten—till they chopped it down.

Now is Robert Frost forgotten, though the walls described by the young poet are a little different from those that are supposed "to make good neighbors." I long for the wild open; But there is no door. I could stand the hot close walls, But I have heard great rushing chords of music And I have dreamed great dreams And he has another follower in the "venturer" who loves the road untried, for

Those who walk the straight path My joy can never know.

But we would not leave the "imagination," even though the limitations have about them the touch of originality. There are some poems, daringly, strikingly original and modern. Of these are "Human Ideals" and "Dust."

C. F. B.

Pronunciation of Proper Names Found in News

Chauve-Souris (shoh-vee-soo-ray') —A flying bat. The name of a musical production by Nikita Balfe.

Chandellesignes (shohd-zehng') —"hot springs"—A place in Cantal, France, named and celebrated for its hot mineral waters, used for cleansing wool and heating houses.

Kilanea (ke-lau-eh-ah') —("lau rhymes with "now")—A crater of the volcano Mauna Loa, Hawaii.

Calliax (kif-yo)—Recently Finance Minister of France.

African Courses in Cotton Growing

Port Elizabeth, Cape Province
Special Correspondence

BOYS and girls in some of the schools in South Africa are studying the cultivation of cotton, and in some cases have given the parents and neighboring farmers object lessons in the correct methods of growing this crop.

Cotton growing competitions among

from the very start had to attend to the necessary cultivation, cleaning, harvesting, etc. No native labor assistance was allowed. The seed was given free of cost, and marks were awarded throughout the growing and harvesting season, on the following basis. Field practice 40, quality of cotton 30, weight of seed cotton produced 30.

The British Cotton Growing Association has taken a keen interest in the competition and in the first year donated 10 guineas as prizes. Samples selected by the boys were exhibited by them at the Port Elizabeth Agricultural Society's show,

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SHOE TRADE EXPERIENCING GOOD DEMAND

Leather Market, However,
Is Uneven; Sole Prices Off,
but Offal Rising

Although many shoe manufacturers in New England are operating their factories on a basis described as a year end clean up of back orders, there are some whose late booking of new business will compel them to do at full capacity, thus handicapping their fall and spring business without a loss of capacity, except for a slight loss in inventory taking.

Similar conditions prevail in the shoe making centers of the west and the south, where footwear appropriate to the coming holiday season is special.

There is considerable comment regarding the spring's activities, but a broad way there is no real break underlying the situation. On the contrary the stage seems well set for a market closer to normal than has been the case for many seasons.

Primarily prices have the most important factor in the history of the shoe trade, but today styles are the chief attraction.

Leather Prices Uneven

Soile leather, such as backs, sides and heads have an easy trend, though large purchases hesitate in taking advantage of the depressed condition of that market.

However, though sides, trimmed or whole, are slow of sale, offal is sold close up to January 1, and bellies, all grades, are sold down to bare floors, with heads following. Such a situation has given strength to offerings, advances having been obtained on the best selected.

Upper leathers are sluggish in movement, with quotations lacking firmness. Calf and side upper leather tanners are offering at listed rates, but concessions are quite possible on sizes.

Gloved kid, pattern leathers, and sheepskins are strong in price, except the choice selections of glazed kid. Conditions, therefore, appear to favor the early buying of leather or foot-ware.

Sole Leather Dull

The demand for sole leather is dull, even for leather stitching. Prices are reported as steady. Oak tannages are selection 45@46c; shoe factory heads, 45@55c; lower grades for leather goods, 40@45c; leather for leather goods, 35@40c; and leather for leather goods, 30@35c.

Selected light weight backs adapted to high class ladies' footwears are 65@75c and choice second or backs are 60@65c. Selling figures are not notable. Prime heavy stock backs are listed at 42@44c, with lighter weights obtainable at 42@44c. Tannery runs of cow backs sold down to 40c. A buyers' market exists beyond a dozen.

Oak offal is strong and active with some grades sold up to January 1. Rough double shoulders were booked last week at 44@46c. Single shoulders are firm at 40@42c.

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Heavy prime tannage choice bellies sold in carload lots at 22@24c. Oak heads are well up sold at 44@46c.

Offal is in a class by itself, active, strong and scarce.

Offal Sales Good

Union sole leather tanners report quite satisfactory demand considering the season, although business lacks volume. Heavy packers' stocks are moving at 40@42c. Second weights 44@46c, cow backs 44@46c and country hide backs from 28@40c.

Union tanned offal is sold close up to receipts. Packers hide shoulders offered at 28@30c, prime, now at 21@23c, choice, second heads 14@15c. There is practically no union offal obtainable for immediate shipment, and the prospects are that the market will enter the new year in about the same condition.

A little bit of activity was noted in the call for the plump calf skins during the last week. As for established price lists there are none, tanners selling at best they may be.

Choice prime skins are offered at 45@50c, with a good run of seconds quoted at 42@44c. The lighter weights are slow of sale, the choicer being listed at 45@46c, with bunch run at 42@44c. Black skins are quoted as a steady call, in quantities a cent or two below colors.

Ore colored skins are listed at 55@60 and blacks are quoted at 52@55c. New business is erratic.

Side upper leather tanners report improved sales, but prices for all grades are the lowest they have been for several years.

Elk is moving very well in the lower selections, but the choice are hard to move. Top grade plump weight is quoted at 35@40c and mediums at 22@23c. Choice chrome colored sides are offered at 28@30c, seconds at 24@26c and the cheaper sort well sold up at ruling rates of 18@22c.

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Net

High Low Last Chg.

115 Best Biscuit C. 68 68

116 Best Clydes. 45 45

117 Boyd-Welsch. 45 45

118 Brownish pf. 100% 100%

119 Brown Shoe. 100 100

120 C. & G. 55 55

121 C. & G. 55 55

122 C. & G. 55 55

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EAST PRODUCES MORE UPSETS

Dartmouth Plays True to Form Against Chicago—Harvard Defeats Brown

Upsets continued to mark the eastern college football world Saturday, although Dartmouth—leading contender for the mythical eastern championship title—made good in its last game of the season, and that put itself in the position of the top of the standing, which will be hard for anyone to dispute. Undefeated and untied, the Green is the only big eastern team that can claim such a record. Colgate, with one game yet to play, can lay claim to being undefeated, but it has been beaten, and a score which puts its claims slightly under those of Dartmouth.

Dartmouth's game with Chicago at Chicago was undoubtedly the most important of the season. Saturday, the Green gave another of its brilliant performances and defeated the Maroon—Intercollegiate Conference champions of 1924—by the one-sided score of 33 to 7. Most of the game, however, was again the chief reliance of the Green, and four of its five touchdowns were directly due to passes of distances of from 10 to 25 yards. The west, which had always laid claim to being a leader in modern football, was forced to see the east represented by eleven beat Estill and Giovando. In the second half McGill increased their total through Moffat and Gavin. The Cadets tried hard to score, but were not as finish as the champions, and had an advantage in all departments of the play. The losers were dangerous at times, but their efforts were spasmodic. The losers had more speed in its final entrenchment, and resulted in the winning score by E. L. Tresca.

Tresca's scoring run of 26 yards to a touchdown of left tackle was a masterpiece, and was quickly followed by teams had charged and buckled to no avail through three scoreless quarters. It followed a drive which started on the Washington 20-yard line, and proceeded in a series of first downs to the California 26-yard line, where the Washington fullback and captain took the ball.

Two California tacklers lunged at Tresca as he tore past them into the clear, but they could not stop him. He ran 10 yards to the 16 through a clear field. Following the score by A. Sherman '26 converted for the extra point with a drop-kick.

In spite of its defeat, California played a fine game, and its first time since 1922 Princeton University is the football champion of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton series as the result of its brilliant victory over Yale University in the 1924 season. Saturday, Princeton had 12, Yale 10.

Yale's first half was brilliant, and its second half was determined to see its best. The Harvard team has shown even in defeat proved too much for the Brown Bear. Harvard outplayed the losers practically all of the time, but just lacked the punch to follow a touchdown, helped by Brown's two field goals inside the 20-yard line. A brilliant field goal by Henry Chauncey '28, fullback, were the points that won the game for the Crimson and this week finds Harvard in much better position to give Yale a hard time in the State Cup Saturday, than was expected would be the case before Saturday's victory.

Columbia University furnished another upset for the east when it defeated West Point 21 to 10. Columbia opened the scoring with some brilliant rushing that resulted in a touch down and then the Army came back with a similar brand of football to tie the score. Columbia's next touch down for the second score and a fumble on Army's 20-yard line making the third possible.

Pittsburgh Springs Surprise

University of Pittsburgh also figured in an upset when the Panthers defeated the Cornellians 14 to 10. Pittsburgh gave a surprising exhibition of speed and power which swept the Red and Blue off its feet in the early part of the game and later was never able to recover from the surprise.

Amherst showed considerable power in defeating the strong Bucknell team 13 to 7 and gives indications of making things interesting for the Cadets when they meet on the Polo Grounds, New York, Nov. 23.

Amherst had a close relationship of the "Little Three" when it defeated Williams 13 to 7. Conditions were far from favorable for the game and hampered the speedy Amherst backs. Williams, on the other hand, showed unexpected speed and power. Bucknell played good football and defeated Tufts 14 to 7, while University of Vermont defeated Middlebury University in their state championship game 7 to 6, a missed point after costing the team the tie. The tie was won by Williams by defeating Pennsylvania State College 14 to 0. University of Maine and University of New Hampshire played a New England Conference game with neither being able to score.

Yale freshened up back after their defeat by the Princeton freshman and easily defeated Harvard 34 to 0, while Phillips Exeter Academy and Phillips Andover Academy played to a scoreless tie in the oldest preparatory school football series in the country.

PRINCETON WINS FROM YALE AT SOCCER, 3-1

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS SATURDAY

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)— Princeton University won three football games from Yale University Saturday, both its freshman and varsity teams, teaming with the Eli eleven to victory in the bowl. The Tiger varsity captured the intercollegiate championship soccer match by 3 to 1. F. W. Handy '26 registered two of the goals and C. P. Parker '26, captain of the Eli eleven, scored 26' for Princeton. The two Tiger tallies in the second period settled the game, which was played in the snow.

SCHEULE COMPLETED FOR RUGBY SERIES

TORONTO, Nov. 16 (Special)— As a result of Saturday's senior rugby games in both eastern and western Canada the schedule has been completed for the annual series for the Canadian Intercollegiate.

Nov. 21—Queen's University (Intercollegiate) at Balmy Beach, Toronto (O. R. F. U.); 28—Winner Nov. 21 (Ottawa (intercollegiate)).

Dec. 5—Winnipeg Tigers at Winners Nov. 25.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

PRINCETON

YALE

QUEEN'S

QUEBEC

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Who does not thrill at the high, clear call of a bugle? Who does not feel the spur in the words, "One blast upon his bugle horn was worth a thousand men"? Everyone attuned to a summons to action, either for the assertion of what is right or for resistance to what is wrong, yields quick response to a bugle's resonant, far-penetrating tones. They sweep through the heart an uplifting, all-pervading impulse to join with others inspired by like ideals in doing what must be done for a common cause. Custom and the thought habits of centuries associate the bugle's call universally with conflict, with the clash of weapons, with marching hosts moving toward the high goal of an embattled army or of a nation in arms. It has sounded hitherto as the universal call to war.

A bugle has just sounded a call of a different kind. It sang its summons in a remote corner of the world. It was heard by but few. Yet the meaning of its appeal, the cause for which it was sounded, the possibilities implied by it, if the nations hear it and respond to it, make it as dramatic and memorable as any bugle call that ever was blown. A brief Associated Press dispatch tells the whole story for those who have ears to hear and eyes to see:

The Greeks silently began their march out of Bulgarian territory at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour a bugler walked between the hostile camps and signaled the Greeks' intention to obey the orders of the League of Nations. The Bulgarians retained their position until the arrival of the allied attachés was heralded by bugles in the Greek camp. The attachés went forward to meet the Bulgarian representative. They warned him not to disturb the Greek withdrawal.

Picture that lone bugler walking in the darkness between camps of sleeping soldiers who, when the light of dawn should come, might march to a conflict of arms! How its ringing tones cut through the silence of the night there on the Balkan frontier! Listen to the message that it carried to the warriors whom it awoke from slumber, and to the world! It called them not to seize their weapons and go forward to attack their foes. It signaled to all who heard it that the Greeks had consented to obey the orders of an authority that told them to withdraw from territory they had seized in preparation to assert with arms what they considered to be their rights. It told them to lay aside their weapons and stop fighting till the facts and the rights on both sides of the dispute could be examined in the light of reason and justice. It warned the Bulgarians not to take advantage of the Greek assent to these commands for peaceful negotiation or molest them in their temporary abandonment of the advantage they had acquired by force.

It matters not whether one believes entirely in the League of Nations or yields full approval to all its forms and methods. It is of no real significance, if one is an opponent of much or little in its origin and its organization. Whether the League shall ultimately compose the present quarrel is not of dominant importance. The essential meaning of the bugle call that it caused to be sounded in that Balkan night is there nevertheless. Other bugles have called to retreats or parleys, or have proclaimed an armistice. But they were sounded by the authority of one of the enemies in arms. For the first time the world has heard a bugle that sounds a command to nations drifting into war—an order that both parties to the quarrel consent to follow—to march away from the arbitrament of battle, to lay aside their weapons and to submit their dispute to the decision of a tribunal of peace under the rules of law and fact and justice.

It is the hope of the world that many such bugles shall blow and that whatever authority may order them, it shall be so developed and grounded in the reason and consent of mankind that all nations will respect and freely obey its calls.

If it were possible, by some mathematical or geographical process, to separate many of the larger cities of the world into their original component parts, there would be easily discoverable the visible remnants of the Main Streets which once were the pride and glory of rival populations. In all those years before systems of more or less rapid transit made it possible to extend one's lines of business and social activity beyond the circumscribing limits of the bailiwick, local pride served to keep intact the villages and small cities which since have been merged in expansive and inclusive metropolises. Now the once self-sufficient denizen of shire or village somewhat boastfully proclaims himself a citizen of the "greater" city. The term is high-sounding and satisfying, despite the fact that a cruel fate has submerged the identity of once influential leaders in the cosmopolitan throngs comprising the larger whole.

One might wish that by some improved process of photography it might be possible for an artist, aloft in a soaring airplane, to reproduce, sans winding boulevards, encroaching rows of apartment houses and towering skyscrapers, the physical aspects and meandering boundaries of the little cities that have been joined together in this modern march of what we are all pleased to call progress. It might be possible to judge the measure and extent of this advance, if indeed there has been advancement, and it might be gratifying and reassuring, if it should not prove to be disappointing and disillusioning, to compare such standards as are observed today, and such customs and activities as we of today follow, with those of a half century or a century ago.

Perhaps one of the most interesting resolutions approved at the Fourth Annual Radio Conference held in Washington on the call of Secretary Herbert Hoover, is that dealing with the discontinuance of further radiocasting licenses and the possible reducing of the number of stations now in existence. The interest lies in the many possible ramifications of such a move if the Department of Commerce decides to adopt it or if it is incorporated in proposed radio legislation.

Radiocasting licenses immediately assume a potential value, the amount of which will be as hard to estimate as that of seats on the New York Stock Exchange. If radiocasting was not an extremely valuable publicity proposition, a large number of concerns would not have paid hundreds of thousands of dollars for a station

and its upkeep, nor would there be 175 applications for stations now pending action by Mr. Hoover's office. If the number of stations licensed is restricted to, say 500, then the owners have something of tangible value. The 175 who want to radiocast would make a very effective starting list of possible customers for the 500 existing stations.

This would mean, of course, that certain persons with foresight who obtained three or four licenses and held on to them by radiocasting with small, inexpensive transmitting sets would have something which they could sell or trade at an interesting figure, and naturally such activities would be hardly looked on with approval by the Department of Commerce. Indeed, the conferees have already expressed their disapproval of speculating in radiocasting licenses. But it is difficult to see just how the situation could be controlled. It is but little different from the leasing of time from an established station. If the owner of an existing station cares to lease it to a concern for all or part time it is, in effect, selling or trading on his license. The value of time on the stations already occupied with paid advertising programs would be enhanced by a station restriction law or regulation. They could demand a higher figure based on the old law of supply and demand.

Thus a new and complicated issue is raised in the radio field, already overcrowded with a multitude of confusing regulatory issues. Stopping speculation in radiocasting licenses will without doubt get a lot of attention in the near future.

From the interior of Old Mexico comes the announcement that the mule, through the protestations of his master, is stubbornly barring the progress of good-road building from the capital city into the domains which the motor-car and the tractor have not yet invaded. So far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned, it is the mule's last stand.

The institute may retard the decline of Gaelic, although the hopes that Gaelic might continue as a living language have long grown dim. Thirty years ago Scotland had four times as many persons as it has today speaking nothing but Gaelic. In 1891, the figures were 43,738; in 1921, they had decreased to 10,314. Indeed, it is a rare thing to hear the language spoken in the streets, and only in a remote village like Ballychulish, near the Pass of Glencoe, may it be heard occasionally in conversation.

The cause of the decline is not to be found in outside influences. Rather is it to be traced to the Highlander, unable to speak English in his early years, has found Gaelic a handicap in dealing with the outside world. Therefore he has encouraged his children to learn English, believing that to insist upon teaching Gaelic would merely perpetuate the difficulty under which he labored.

Indeed, it is the Highlander away from his native mountain and glen who is the most ardent champion of Gaelic. Sentimental reasons draw him toward it. For it brings to his mind's eye the wee house on the hillside, the glen with the sheep straggling through, the mist on the summit, the great stretches of purple heather carpeting the sides of rugged mountains, and the lochs made famous in song and story. He may be lost in busy city, in the prairies of America, in the bush of Australia or on the veldt of Africa, but wherever he is, Gaelic will carry him back to the heath he has trod and the scenes he knew well.

The music of the Highlander may best be heard at a Gaelic Mod or gathering. With what fervor a choral society sings "Hó-ró! mo nighneann don bhoilheadh" ("Hó-ró! my unknown maiden"). Is there anything that excites the national feelings to the same degree? Outside the music of the bagpipes there is perhaps nothing so stirring as the Gaelic song rendered with taste and feeling. Once heard it is not soon forgotten.

It is, then, one of the chief objects of the institute to keep alive the musical traditions of the Highlander. And in this it will find great sympathy from the Dominions. For it is there that the old songs and customs are treasured.

It is there that they are appraised at their true worth. There is scarcely a spot in the far-flung

divisions of the British Commonwealth of Nations that does not re-echo to the sound of the pipes, or that is unfamiliar with the sway of the kilt.

Such an institute will mean to colonials on a visit to their native land can best be imagined. There they may dip into Gaelic literature, some of the most important contributions to which include the Ossianic poems, of which Macpherson professed to give the world a translation, or discuss the revival of customs which have lost none of their charm because of their antiquity. The institute will stir a new interest in the Highlands, an interest that for want of some such organization has been allowed to dwindle.

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Glasgow, not Inverness, may safely boast of being the real Highland capital of Scotland. It is on the fringe of four Celtic divisions; it contains a quarter of a million Highlanders; it has clan societies, associations and organizations, and it shows a greater interest perhaps than any other city in the language, music, history and customs of the Gael. To crown all, it has just opened a Highlanders' Institute, the object of which is to encourage the study of things Gaelic, to promote the home industries of the Highlands, and to provide a "home" or meeting place for the sons of Scotland. Hitherto the gathering place for men from the north has been the arches in Argyle Street, under the railway-tracks of the Central Station.

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Of course, Mr. Shaw did not originate the sentiment, for Llyl in his famous *Euphues*, written about the year 1500, gave expression to these words of wisdom: "It is too late to shut the stable door when the steed is stolne," but it would take Mr. Shaw to write a note such as the foregoing.

Scots Encouraging Study of Gaelic Culture

The Mule Still Unreconstructed

In the Smokies

VII

It was the last house in the creek, and we stayed the night there. Beyond was a heaped wall of smoldering forest, and mountains, retreating ridge by ridge and out-flanking valley by valley into Tennessee: virgin forest, pathless, uninhabited except by shy bears and other wild animals. The last house; after that nothing, smudges of dull green, cold, dark.

The house was a half roofless shack hidden by a palisade of tall corn. There were two bedrooms with sacks nailed over the windows for lack of glass. And a kitchen with only three walls, the fourth being the forest. Another room and the kitchen were roofless.

It was vague blue dark when we asked for shelter, but the tall shrill woman of the house took us in pleasantly enough, but in an impersonal way as though we entered by the right of nature, like the wind and the rain.

She intoned her welcome in a voice that was neither melancholy nor joyful, but like a bodiless voice, a thing soothed from the trees or talking over the soil.

We groped in by the yellow light of the lamp, sat and so fixed our shadows on the walls; and talked with the family. There were a man, the woman, her daughter and her son, and an older woman who must have been the boy's grandmother.

They asked us the usual questions. They had always lived in the mountains until two years before when they migrated to South Carolina to work in the cotton mills. But owing to the changes in trade the family had returned to the mountains, and were now ten miles away from the nearest store, five miles away from a wagon road, with two rivers to ford and steep land, steep as clouds, to till. Well may they speak of a man falling out of his field.

As we talked, bats flew into the room and dodged around. Bars of heavy blue light lay suddenly between the rafters. All we could get to eat was cold pastry and molasses; but the white stars, like drooping small wells of white water, hung closely above us. There was not a flake of moon.

The shrill woman lamented her inhospitality: "I hain't handy at all with me stove at all; tore up from jolting in the wagon."

Conversation dropped, and there were stark silences. There were glances, and the grandmother said, "I'm a going to bed now," and climbed into bed with all her clothes on. The girl shouted to her brother, "Get ye to your pallet."

We sorted ourselves out. The father slept in our room in the other bed, snored all night and talked to himself, while the wind blew at the sacking nailed over the window, and the crickets scissored their monody of high notes.

Early in the morning, while it was still empty and dark and all sound but the creeping of water in the stream had stopped, the man got out of bed and tapped on the wall. He was answered, and later met his wife in the kitchen where they began to prepare breakfast. It seemed to us it could hardly be much past midnight, and we dragged ourselves dismally to a meal of hot pastry, salt bacon, blackberries and buttermilk; with the shrill woman urging, arguing and persuading all the time. She said it was six o'clock.

Came a thump and scuffling from the other room and in ran the grandmother shouting, "Does you uns know what the time is? Wasal, h'its three o'clock! Promises were in rain. It was about three o'clock. I had felt it in my bones. It turned out the man had only guessed the time when he knocked on the wall, and that his wife had looked at her clock without lighting a match, and had thought it was half past five!"

But we went back to bed.

The man set off on foot—he had no horse—down the creek on his ten-mile journey to the nearest store, to bring back a sack of flour.

Later that morning we discovered where the woman had bought her molasses of the night before. A man was standing in a field supervising the crushing of rye cane between two revolving rollers set in a frame to which was attached a pole ten feet long. A mule was harnessed to the pole and as he walked round and round, the rollers turned, the cane was crushed and the syrup oozed down

a gully pipe and was strained through sacking into a tub. "Today's'll be a right smart piece clearer than what you uns had last night," said the man.

His son, a sinewy fellow, was chopping at a stump of tree. "I'm hewin' me a block for my corn mill," he said. He had already built a large wooden wheel, and a racee propped high in the air on stumps. All the grinding in the mountains is done by these old water mills and the corn is crushed between two enormous millstones.

After miles and miles of climbing we prepared to assault one of the flanking ridges and so descend into a far creek, where there was a lumber camp. The distance was varyingly given as between two and ten miles. It turned out to be over fifteen miles, and the hardest fifteen, the roughest and the steepest. I have ever done. Eight miles of it was done in heavy rain and cloud. We took a mountain youth to guide us to the top of the ridge.

He was as silent and as expressionless as a leaf. He had carved blue eyes. He strode easily where we struggled. And the more I tried to get conversation out of him the more laconic and defensive he became, replying "Uh huh" to nearly everything I said. We went on something like this:

"Hot," I said, feeling very blown.

"Warm," he replied.

"You're used to it"—from me.

"Uh huh."

"Do you often go this way?"

"Uh huh."

"Is it far?"

"Uh huh."

"Have you always lived in that creek?"

"Uh huh."

The only time he became eloquent was when we had descended a deserted farm lying in a bowlder strewn clearing in the mountain forest.

"Beaumont Starr's farm," he drawled. "He left last spring. H'it was too hard. Siles gone old and wore out, an' nothin''ll grow in that."

Tremendous chestnut trees shot like isolated gray

columns out of the green ruin of thickets. Beaumont Starr had lived there with his brother, and their ancestors before them, tilling granite.

We climbed for three hours through steep woods of pine, balsam, chestnut and hickory; of bellowed, maple, walnut and oak—a struggle in green monotone. On the summit, which seemed unattainable, we finally hung ourselves down on the hard earth, utterly exhausted; with a faint ocean of blue ranges palely washing and lapping at the noiseless surge and foam of cloud-capped summits, below us.

The air was still. Not a sound. Not even the motion of one leaf touching another. It seemed that the world had stopped; that we lay supine at a point beyond all sound and effort, that we lay closely beneath the flawless and level ceiling of the world.

We saw sturdy and extraordinarily foreshortened clouds and ethereal territories of mountains, range after range, merging into a haze of moth silver. The mountains were strips of water modeled by the air. Ranks of solidifying ether. Anything but mountains. Anything.

From our "Necket" we could see our ridge slung like a firm hammock of green from knob to knob, a blue green cause